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LES OF THE CIVIL WAR

FROM THE THIRD BOOK OF
CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

EDITED

WITH HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION, NOTES, MAPS
VOCABULARIES AND ENGLISH EXERCISES

BY

W. D. LOWE, M.A.

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EDITOR OF THE 'CLNA TRIMALCHIONIS' OF PETRONIUS ARBITER

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TALES OF THE CIVIL WAR

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CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

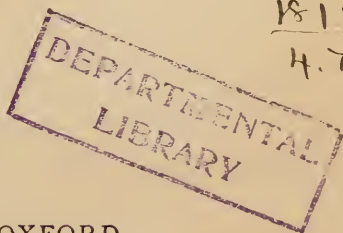
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PREFACE

THE third book of Caesar's *Civil War* has been selected as forming a complete and interesting episode in an important period of Roman History.

A few necessary modifications have been made in the text to render it sufficiently easy for beginners: otherwise recourse has been had to excision rather than to alteration.

With the same object the notes are full and explanatory, but rather in construction than in translation, and continual reference is made to the very useful Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar* by Mr. Allen.

A special index with short accounts of proper names has been added to facilitate speedy reference.

The English Exercises are based on the Latin text, and provide one easy and one slightly more advanced exercise on each section.

The book has been modelled on *Lives from Cornelius Nepos* and *Tales of the Roman Republic* by Mr. Allen, and his methods have been closely followed throughout.

W. D. LOWE.

THE CASTLE,
DURHAM, 1906.

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

THE account of the Civil War in the following pages is drawn from the *Bellum Civile*, Caesar's own work. Gaius Julius Caesar, born 100 B.C., was of high rank: he distinguished himself at an early age, and it was foretold of him, 'that boy will sometime ruin the aristocracy.' In 59 B.C. Caesar was elected consul with the aristocrat Bibulus, who, disapproving of his colleague's actions, retired from the contest: the wits at Rome called it 'the year of Julius and Caesar', for Bibulus was quite in the background. Growth of Caesar's power.

Caesar now joined Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, the leader of the aristocratic party, and, with the wealthy Crassus, these three formed the first triumvirate (or board of three men), and were complete masters of Rome.

From 58 B.C. to 50 B.C. Caesar was in Gaul, gaining experience and training his army. Pompey watched with jealous eyes at Rome the growth of Caesar's power; in 54 B.C. Julia, Pompey's wife and Caesar's daughter, died, and the last link of union was snapped. Rome was full of unrest, and in 52 B.C. Pompey was made sole consul to restore order in the State. He used his power to oppose Caesar, who wished to stand in his absence for the consulship a second time, but, fearing to disband his Opposition to Caesar.

army, offered to resign his command, if Pompey would do the same. The Senate regarded this as a threat, and ordered Caesar to disband his army on pain of being declared a public enemy, and adjured Pompey to guard the State.

The Civil
War
between
Pompey
and
Caesar.

Caesar heard this news at Ariminum Jan. 49 B.C., and at once marched on Rome: Pompey retired to Brundisium and crossed the sea to Dyrrachium in Greece. As Caesar had not sufficient transports he waited till he could collect a fleet.

At this point our extracts begin.

§§ I-VII.
The cam-
paign.

Caesar was appointed dictator and was soon elected consul. In Jan. 48 B.C. he crossed with seven legions to Greece. His plan was to cut Pompey off from his magazines at Dyrrachium, but Pompey outmarched him and saved his stores. Pompey's fleet under Bibulus now blockaded Brundisium. In March Antony crossed to Greece with three legions and joined Caesar.

§§ VIII-
IX.

§§ XIV-
XVIII.

Caesar now, by a line of forts fifteen miles long, tried to cut the Pompeians off from Dyrrachium: but Pompey built a corresponding line inside Caesar's and prevented this, and finally broke through a weak spot in Caesar's lines. Both armies had endured great privations.

§§ XXI-
XXII.

Caesar now retired, wishing to entice Pompey into Thessaly and force a battle. Pompey followed, and the two armies met at Pharsālus. Pompey's officers, tired of the campaign and eager to return to Rome, induced him against his better judgement to fight, especially as their great superiority in numbers seemed to ensure success (44,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry to Caesar's 22,000 and 1,000).

Pompey's cavalry on the left attacked and, after some success, were finally repulsed by Caesar's reserve. Caesar's infantry charged the Pompeians and, after a hard struggle, routed them. Pompey retreated to his camp, but fled on the approach of the victorious enemy. He made his way to the sea and sailed to Egypt, where he begged the king (Ptolemy XII) for shelter. But the Egyptian ministers agreed that it would be the safest course to remove Pompey. Two Romans murdered him while landing at Pelusium, 48 B.C. After the battle the Pompeians surrendered to Caesar or dispersed. Caesar himself with a few troops followed Pompey, and received the news of the death of his rival with great agitation.

§ XXIII.
The battle,
Aug. 9,
B.C. 48.
§§ XXIV-
XXV.
The flight
and
murder.

The main resistance of the aristocratic party was now broken, but it required three campaigns, in Asia Minor, Africa, and Spain, before the termination of the Civil War in 45 B.C. left Caesar the undisputed master of the Roman world until his murder on the fatal Ides of March, 44 B.C.



MACEDONIA

THESSALIA
Peneus
Larisa
Enipeus
Pharsalus

ILLYRICUM

EPIRUS
Gomphi

MARE ADRIATICUM
Italia Calabria
Brundisium

Lissus
Dyrrachium
Genusus
Apsus
Aous
Apollonia
Oricum

The
Wa
bet
Por
and
Cae

§§
Th
pa

§§
IX

§§
X

§§
X

TALES FROM CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

I

Caesar in Gaul hears of his appointment to the dictatorship. He at once leaves for Rome.

Dum Caesar Massiliae est,
lex Romae est lata,
et dictus est dictātor a Marco Lēpido praetōre.
Caesar id cognoscit,
et duas ibi lēgiōnes praesidio relinquit, 5
et cēteras in Itāliam mittit,
ipse ad urbem proficiscitur.

Caesar's measures in Rome.

Mox Romae dictātor cōmītia habuit Caesar,
consūles creantur Iūlius Caesar et Publius Servilius.
Deinde Caesar fēriis Latīnis cōmītiisque omnibus un- 10
decim dies tribuit
dictātūrāque se abdicat
et ab urbe proficiscitur Brundisiumque pervēnit.
Eo lēgiōnes duōdecim, ēquitātum omnem vēnire iusserat.
Sed tantum nāvium repperit, 15
ut vix quindēcim mīlia lēgiōnāriorum mīlitum, sexcenti
ēquītes transportari possent.
Hoc unum Caesāri ad cēlērītātē conficiendi belli dēfuit.

II

Pompey makes counter-preparations in the East.

- Pompeius magnam ex Āsiā classem coëgerat,
 20 Sŷriae rēgibusque omnibus et liberis Achaiae pōpulis
 pēcūniam exēgerat,
 lēgiōnes effēcerat cīvium Romānorum nōvem :
 ex his unam ex Ciliciā vēterānam, quam factam ex
 duābus gemellam appellabat.
 25 Quingentos Gallos Germānosque Pompeius fīlius cum
 classe adduxerat ; praeerat Aegyptiis nāvibus.
 Octingentos ex servis pastōribusque suis suorumque
 coëgerat :
 frūmenti vim maximam comparāverat.
 30 Pompeius hiēmare Dyrrachii, Āpollōniae omnibusque
 oppidis marītimis constituerat,
 ut mare transire Caesārem prohibēret,
 eiusque rēi causā omni orā marītimā classem dis-
 pōsuerat.

III

*Caesar, with part of his forces, leaves Brundisium and
 crosses the sea, but loses some ships.*

- 35 Caesar, ut Brundīsium vēnit, contiōnātus apud mīlites,
 nāves solvere constituit.
 Impōsītae, ut suprà demonstrātum est, lēgiōnes septem :
 postrīdie terram attigit.
 Saxa inter et ālia lōca periculōsa quiētam nactus
 40 stātiōnem et portūs omnes tīmens,
 quod tēnēri ab adversāriis arbitrābantur,
 omnibus nāvibus ad unam incōlūmibus mīlites expōsuit.

Nāves eādem nocte Brundisium a Caesāre remittuntur,
 ut reliquae lēgiōnes ēquitātusque transportari possent.
 Sed Bibulus, Pompei lēgātus, his occurrit, 45
 et, nactus circīter trīginta nāves, omnes incendit
 eodemque igne nautas dōmīnosque nāvium interfēcit.

IV

*Marcus Octavius, an officer of Pompey, fails in an
 attack on Salona.*

M. Octāvius nāvibus Sālōnas pervēnit,
 oppīdum oppugnare instituit :
 est autem oppīdum et lōci naturā et colle munītum. 50
 Cēlērīter cīves Romāni, ligneis effectis turribus, his
 sese muniērunt
 et ad extrēmum auxīlium descendērunt
 servosque omnes libēravērunt
 et praesectis omnium mūliērum crīnibus tormenta 55
 effecērunt.

Quorum cognītā sententiā Octāvius quīnis castris op-
 pīdum circumdēdit
 atque uno tempōre obsīdiōne et oppugnātiōnibus eos
 prēmēre coepit. 60

Illi, omnia perpēti pārāti, maxime a re frūmentāriā
 lābōrābant.

Sed, nacti occāsionem mēridiāni tempōris,
 pueris mūliēribusque in muro dispōsītis,
 ipsi mānu factā cum iis, quos nūper libēravērant, 65
 in proxīma Octāvii castra irrūpērunt,
 omnibusque hostes castris expulērunt

12 TALES FROM CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

et, magno numēro interfecto, rēliquos atque ipsum
Octāvium in nāves confūgēre coēgērunt.

- 70 Iamque hiems appropinquabat
et Octāvius, despērātā oppugnātiōne oppīdi, Dyrrachium
sese ad Pompeium recēpit.

V

Caesar's successes and Pompey's efforts to counteract them.

Cognītā dēditiōne Orīci, Caesar, nullā interpōsitā mōrā,
Āpollōniā proficiscitur.

- 75 Cuius adventu audīto L. Stābērius, qui ibi praeerat,
āquam comportare in arcem atque eam mūnire obsidesque
ab Āpollōniātibus exīgēre coepit.

Illi vero dātūros se negare
neque portas consuli praeclūsuros.

- 80 Quorum cognītā voluntāte clam profūgit Āpollōniā
Stābērius.

Illi ad Caesārem lēgātos mittunt oppīdoque recipiunt.

At Pompeius, cognītis his rebus, quae erant Orīci atque
Āpollōniae gestae,

- 85 Dyrrachium diurnis nocturnisque itinēribus contendit.
Simul Caesar appropinquare dicebatur :

qui, praeoccūpato itinēre ad Dyrrachium, finem prō-
pērandi facit,

castraque ad flūmen Apsum pōnit,

- 90 ibique rēliquarum ex Itāliā lēgiōnum adventum ex-
pectare

et sub pellibus hiēmāre constituit.

Hoc idem Pompeius fēcit

et, trans flumen Apsum pōsitis castris, eo cōpias omnes

- 95 auxiliāque conduxit.

VI

General view of the situation and death of Bībulus.

Calēnus, lēgiōnibus ēquitibusque Brundisii in nāves
impōsitis, ut erat praeceptum a Caesāre, nāves solvit,
paulumque a portu progressus literas a Caesāre accipit,
quibus est certior factus,
portūs litōraque omnia classibus adversāriorum tēnēri. 100
Quo cognīto se in portum recipit nāvesque omnes
revōcat.

Bībulus erat cum classe ad Oricum
et, sīcūti mari portibusque Caesārem prohibēbat,
ita ipse omni terrā earum rēgiōnum prohibēbatur: 105
praesīdiis enim dispōsitis omnia litōra a Caesāre tēnē-
bantur,

nēque lignandi atque āquandi nēque nāves ad terram
deligandi pōtestas fīēbat.

Multos dies terrā prohibītus et grāviore morbo ex 110
frīgōre ac lābōre implicītus,

cum nēque cūrari posset nēque susceptum officium
dēsērēre vellet,

vim morbi sustinēre non potuit.

Eo mortuo, ad nēminem unum summiā impērii redit, 115
sed sēpārātīm suam quisque classem ad arbitrium suum
administrabat.

VII

*Caesar makes an unsuccessful effort to come to terms
with Pompey.*

Caesar Vībullium, Pompei praefectum, cum mandātis
ad Pompeium constituit mittēre,

120 quem apud Pompeium auctoritatem habere intellēgebat.
Sed eum ingressum in sermōnem Pompeius interpellavit et lōqui plura prohibuit ;

‘ Quid mīhi,’ inquit, ‘ aut vitā aut civitāte ōpus est,
quam bēnēficio Caesāris habere vidēbor ? ’

125 Bello perfecto, ab iis Caesar haec facta cognōvit,
qui sermōni interfuerunt ;
cōnātus tum nihilominus est aliis rātiōnibus de pāce
agere.

Inter bīna castra Pompei atque Caesāris unum flūmen
130 intererat Apsus, crebraque inter se collōquia mīlites
habēbant.

Caesar mittit Vātīnium lēgātum ad rīpam, qui de pāce
āgat,

contra T. Lābiēnus prōdit atque altercari cum Vātīnio
135 incipit:

‘ Dēsine ergo de compōsitiōne lōqui :

nam nobis, nīsī Caesāris cāpīte relāto, pax esse nulla
potest.’

VIII

*Antonius, by a ruse, compels Libo to raise the siege of
Brundisium.*

Intēreā erat Antōnius Brundīsii, quod oppīdum Libo
140 obsidēbat ;

is, virtūte mīlitum confīsus, scaphas nāvium magnarum
circīter sexāginta crātibus plūteisque contextit, eoque
mīlites delectos impōsuit,

atque eas in lītore plūribus lōcis sēpārātīm dispōsuit,

nāvesque trīrēmes duas per causam exercendorum rē- 145
mīgum ad fauces portūs prōdīre iussit.

Has cum Lībo (qui insulā contra portum sītā occū-
pabat) vīdisset,

spērans intercīpi posse, quadrīrēmes quinque ad eas
misit. 150

Quae cum nāvibus nostris appropinquassent,
nostri vēterāni in portum refūgiēbant, illi incautius
sēquebantur.

Iam ex omnibus partibus sūbito Antōniānae scaphae,
signo dāto, se in hostes incītavērunt 155

primōque impētū unam ex his quadrīrēmibus cum
rēmīgibus defensōribusque suis cepērunt,
rēliquis turpīter refūgēre coēgērunt.

Ignōmīniā permōtus Lībo discessit obsessiōnemque nos-
trorum ōmīsīt. 160

IX

*Antonius, at Caesar's urgent request, crosses the sea, and,
after some difficulty, effects a junction with Caesar.*

Multi iam menses erant et hiems praecipitaverat,
neque Brundisio nāves lēgiōnesque ad Caesārem vēniē-
bant.

Ac non nullae praetermissae occāsiones Caesāri vīdē-
bantur, 165

quibus rēbus permōtus Caesar Brundisium ad suos
sēvērius scripsit,

nacti idōneum ventum ne occāsīōnem nāvīgandi
dīmīttērent.

Illi, M. Antōnio hortante, nacti Austrum nāves solvunt 170
atque in portum Nymphaeum nāves introduxērunt.

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Haec eodem fēre tempōre Caesar atque Pompeius cognoscunt.

Nam praetervectas Apollōniam Dyrrachiumque nāves
175 vīdērant :

dīversā sibi ambo consiliā cāpiunt :

Caesar, ut quam primum se cum Antōnio coniungēret,
Pompeius, ut vēnientibus in itinere se oppōnēret.

Eodemque die uterque eorum exercitum edūcunt :

180 sed Caesāri iter erat longius, ut flūmen vādo transire
posset.

Expēdīto tāmen itinere ad Antōnium pervēnit.

Quo cognīto Pompeius, ne duōbus circumcludēretur
exercitibus, ex eo lōco discēdit.

X

*The fate of two ships which had separated accidentally
from the main body of the fleet.*

185 Nostrae nāves duae, tardius cursu confecto,
cum ignōrarent, quem lōcum rēliquae cēpissent,
contra Lissum, ubi Crassus praeerat, in ancōris con-
stitērunt.

Has scaphis Crassus expugnare pārābat.

190 Harum alterā nāvis dūcentos vīginti e lēgiōne tīrōnum
sustūlerat,

alterā ex vētērānā paulo mīnus dūcentos.

Tirones, multitudīne nāvium perterrīti et sālo nausēaque
confecti,

195 se Crasso dēdīdērunt :

omnes ad eum perducti in eius conspectu crūdēlissime
interficiuntur.

At vēterānae lēgiōnis mīlites, itē conflictati et tem-
pestātis et sentīnae vītiis,
nīhil ex pristīnā virtūte remittendum pūtavērunt : 200
prīmo noctis tempōre gubernātōrem in terram nāvem
eīcere cōgunt,
ipsi, idōneum lōcum nacti, fortīter se defendērunt
et, non nullis hostium interfectis, incōlūmes se ad
nostros recēpērunt. 205

XI

*Scipio raises money and supplies in Syria: Ephesus, by
the opportune recall of Scipio, escapes the levy.*

Intērim, ācerbissime impēratae, pēcūniae Syriā a
Scīpiōne exīgebantur :

columnāria, ostiāria, frūmentum, mīlites, arma, rēmīges,
tormenta, vectūrae impērabantur.

Erat plēnā lictōrum provinciā, differtā praefectis atque 210
exactōribus,

qui, praeter impērātas pēcūnias, suo ētiam prīvato
compendio serviēbant.

Praetērea Ēphēsi a fāno Dīānae pēcūnias Scīpio tolli
iubēbat. 215

Cum in fānum ventum esset,

Scīpiōni līterae redduntur a Pompeio, mare transisse
cum lēgiōnibus Caesārem ;

prōpēraret ad se cum exercītu vēnire.

His līteris acceptis, ipse īter in Mācēdōniam pārare 220
incipit

paucisque post diebus est profectus.

Haec res Ēphēsiae pēcūniae sālūtem attūlit.

XII

Caesar entrusts his transport vessels and fleet to Acilius, who takes measures to ensure their security.

Caesar, Antonii exercitu coniuncto, deductis orae
 225 maritimae praesidiis,
 tres cohortes Orici, oppidi tuendi causā, reliquit,
 isdemque custodiam navium longarum tradidit, quas
 ex Italia traduxerat.

Hūc officio oppidoque M.' Ācilius lēgātus praeerat.
 230 Is naves nostras interiorem in portum reduxit
 et ad terram deligavit
 faucibusque portus navem onerariam submersam obiecit
 et hūc alteram coniunxit:
 super quam turrim effectam ad ipsum introitum portus
 235 opposuit
 et militibus complevit
 tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit.

XIII

Pompey the younger destroys the squadron in the harbour of Oricum.

Quibus rebus cognitis Cn. Pompeius filius, qui classi
 Aegyptiae praeerat,
 240 ad Oricum venit,
 submersamque navem remulco multisque contendens
 funibus adduxit
 atque alteram navem, quae erat ad custodiam ab Ācilio
 posita, pluribus aggressus navibus, in quibus ad libram
 245 fecerat turres,
 et simul ex terra scalis et classe moenia oppidi
 temptans

ŭti adversāriorum mănūs dīdūcēret,
lābōre et multitudīne tēlorum nostros vīcit :
deiectis defensōribus, qui omnes scaphis excepti refū- 250
gērunt,

eam nāvem expugnavit :
eodem tempōre quattuor bīrēmes, subiectis scūtūlis,
impulsas vectibus in intēriōrem portum traduxit.

Ita nāves longas aggressus, quae erant delīgatae ad 255
terram atque inānes,
quattuor ex his abduxit, rēliquis incendit.

XIV

*Caesar and Pompey face each other at Dyrrachium. Both
generals make preparations for a prolonged struggle.*

Caesar omnibus cōpiis magno circūitu difficīli angusto-
que itinere Dyrrachium profectus est,
spērans Pompeium aut Dyrrachium compelli aut ab eo 260
interclūdi posse,

quod omnem commeātum tōtīusque belli appārātum eo
contūlisset ;
ut accīdit.

Deinde Pompeius, interclūsus Dyrrachio, in ēdīto lōco, 265
qui appellatur Petra adītumque habet nāvibus mēdiocrem,
castra communit.

Eo partem nāvium longarum convēnire, frūmentum
commeātumque ab Āsia comportari impērat.

Caesar longius bellum ductum iri existīmans, 270
et de Itālicis commeātibus despērans,
quod tantā diligētiā omnia litora a Pompeiānis tēnē-
bantur,

in Ēpīrum rēi frūmentāriae causā lēgātos mīsīt,
et lōcis certis horrea constituit. 275

XV

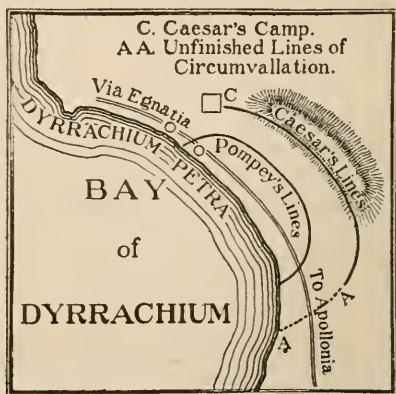
The positions of the contending armies and the nature of the ground.

Qua re facta, Caesar consilium capit ex loci nātūra.

Erant enim circum castra Pompei permulti ēditi atque aspēri colles.

Hos primum praesidiis tēnuit castellaque ibi communit.

280 Inde ex castello in castellum perductā munitione, circumvallare Pompeium instituit,



uti pābulatione eum prohiberet ēquitatumque hostium ad rem gerendam inūtilem efficēret.

Pompeius nēque a mari Dyrrachioque discēdere volebat,
285 quod omnem apparātum belli, tēla, arma, tormenta, ibi collōcaverat,

nēque munitiones Caesāris prohibēre poterat, nisi proelio decertare vellet.

Relinquebatur ut quam plūrīmos colles occūparet

et quam lātissimas rēgiōnes praesīdiis tenēret 290

Caesārisque cōpias quam maxime posset distinēret.

Castellis ētiam vīginti quattuor effectis, quīndēcim mīlia
passuum circūitu amplexus, hoc spātio pābulābatur :

multāque erant intra eum lōcum mānu sātā, quibus
iumenta pascēret. 295

In occūpandis praesīdiis magnā vi uterque nītēbatur :

Caesar, ut quam angustissime Pompeium continēret,
Pompeius, ut quam plūrīmos colles quam maximo circuitu
occūparet :

crebraque ob eam causam proelia fīebant. 300

XVI

*The Pompeians attack Caesar's lines, but are driven back,
and the lines are pushed forward.*

Caesar crātes ad extrēmum tūmulum contra hostem
proferri iussit,

intra has mēdiocri lātitudīne fossam tectis mīlitibus
obdūci,

lōcumque in omnes partes quam maxime impēdiri. 305

Ipse idōneis lōcis funditōres instruxit,

ut praesīdio nostris se recīpientibus essent.

His rebus compārātis lēgiōnem redūci iussit.

Pompeiāni insōlentius atque audācius nostros prēmēre
et instare coepērunt, 310

crātesque pro munītiōne obiectas propulērunt, ut fossas
transcendērent.

Caesar tūbā signum dāri atque in hostes impētum fīeri
iussit.

Mīlites lēgiōnis nōnae pīla coniecērunt et praecīpites 315
Pompeiānos ēgērunt et terga vertēre coēgērunt :

quibus crātes disiectae et institūtae fossae magno
impēdimento fuērunt.

22 TALES FROM CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

Nostri vero quiētissime se recēpērunt
320 et, āliis comprehensis collibus, munītiōnes perfēcērunt.

XVII

*Caesar's army patiently endures great scarcity of food
and maintains the blockade stubbornly.*

Caesar autem mox, consumptis omnibus longe lāteque
frūmentis, summis erat in angustiis.

Sed tāmen haec singulāri pātientīā mīlites ferebant.

Non illis hordeum cum dāretur, non lēgūmīna re-
325 cūsabant.

Est ētiam gēnus rādīcis inventum ab iis, qui vācabant
ab opēribus,

quod appellatur chara, quod admixtum lacte multum
inōpiam lēvabat.

330 Id ad sīmilitūdīnem pānis efficiebant. Eius erat magnā
cōpiā.

Ex hoc effectos pānes,

cum in collōquiis Pompeiāni fāmēm nostris obiectarent,
vulgo in eos iāciebant, ut spem eorum mīnuērent.

335 Iamque frūmenta mātūrescere incipiebant, atque ipsa
spes inōpiam sustentabat.

Crebraeque vōces mīlitum in vīgiliis collōquiisque
audiēbantur,

prius se cortice ex arbōribus victūros, quam Pompeium
340 e mānibus dīmissuros.

XVIII

*The water-supply in the Pompeian camp is deficient, while
on the other hand Caesar's soldiers have water in abundance.*

Libenter etiam Caesāris mīlites ex perfūgis Pompeiānis
cognoscebant

ēquos eorum tōlērari, rēliqua vērō iumenta interisse :
 ipsos autem ūti valētūdine non bōnā, cum angustiis lōci
 et ōdōre taetro ex multītūdīne cādāvērū et cōtīdiānis 345
 lābōribus,

tum āquae summā inōpiā affectos.

Omnia ēnim flūmina Caesar aut avertērat aut magnis
 opēribus obstruxerat,

atque aditus perangustos vallium sublēicis praesaepserat 350
 terramque aggresserat ut āquam continēret.

Itaque illi nēcessārio lōca sēqui demissa ac pālustria et
 pūteos fōdēre cōgebantur,

qui tāmen cēlērīter aestibus exārescebant.

At Caesāris exercitus optimā valētūdīne summāque 355
 āquae cōpiā ūtēbatur.

XIX

*Ruses employed by both armies. The bravery of one of
 Caesar's standard-bearers.*

Erat nōva et inūsītāta bellī rātio,
 cum tot castellorum numero tantoque spātio et tantis
 munītiōnibus,

tum ētiam rēliquis rēbus. 360

In nōvo enim gēnēre bellī nōvae ab utrisque bellandi
 rātiōnes rēpēriebantur.

Hostes, cum animadvertissent ex ignibus nocte cohortes
 nostras ad munītiōnes excūbare,

sīlento aggressi ūnīversi intra multītūdīnem sagittas 365
 conīciebant

et se confestim ad suos recipiebant.

Nostri contra, usu docti, hoc rēpēriebant rēmēdium,
 ut ālio lōco ignes facerent, ālio excūbarent.

- 370 In quodam proelio cum grāvi vulnere esset affectus
 āquīlifer,
 allōcūtus sibi proxīmos, 'Hanc ego,' inquit, 'et vīvus
 multos per annos magnā dīlīgentiā defendi et nunc
 mōriens eādē fīde Caesāri restituo.
- 375 Nōlīte, obsecro, committēre, quod ante in exercītu
 Caesāris non accīdit, ut rēi mīlītāris dēdēcus admittatis,
 incōlūmemque ad eum deferte.'
- Hoc cāsu āquīlā conservatur.

XX

Successes and elation of the Pompeians.

- Ālībi tāmen a nostris mīnus strēnue pugnatum est,
 380 et proelio commisso Caesar dēsīdēravit mīlites circīter
 mille:
 sed horum pars magnā in fossis munītiōnibusque
 oppressā sīne ullo vulnere interiit:
 omniaque erant tumultūs, tīmōris, fūgae plēna ādeo ut,
 385 cum Caesar signa fūgientium mānu prendēret et con-
 sistēre iubēret,
 nonnulli mētu ētiam signa dīmīttērent:
 itaque signa sunt mīlītāria amissa duo et trīginta.
 Pompeius eo proelio impērātor est appellatus.
- 390 Hoc nōmen obtīnuit, atque ita se postea sālūtari passus,
 sed in līteris numquam ascribere est solītus, neque in
 fascibus insignia laureae praetūlit.
- His rebus tantum fīdūciae Pompeiānis accessit,
 ut non de rātiōne belli cōgītarent,
 395 sed vīcisīe iam vīdērentur.

Simul a Pompeio literis per omnes provincias cīvītā
tesque dimissis, fāmā percrēbuerat pulsum fūgēre Cae
sārem paene omnibus amissis cōpiis.

Haec res cīvītātes non nullas ab eius āmīcitiā avertebat.

XXI

*Caesar reprimands his men for their despondency, and,
raising the siege, marches into Thessaly, hoping to
induce Pompey to meet him in the open field.*

Caesar omnem sibi commūtandam belli rātiōnem existī- 400
mavit.

Itaque oppugnātiōne dimissā coactoque exercītu con-
tiōnem āpud mīlites hābuit hortatusque est,
ne ea, quae accīdissent, grāvīter ferrent,
ne multis secundis proeliis unum adversum opponērent. 405
Si non omnia cadērent secunda, fortūnam esse industriā
sublēvandam.

Hac habitā contiōne non nullos signīfēros ignōmīniā
nōtavit ac lōco mōvit.

Mox Dōmītiūs Caesāri vēnienti occurrit. 410

Coniuncto exercītu Caesar in Thessāliam contendit,
temptandumque existīmavit,
quidnam Pompeius prōpōsīti aut voluntātis ad dīmī-
candum habēret,
sīmul exspectanseum nullā rātiōne ad pugnam ēlīcīposse. 415

XXII

The intentions of the two generals.

Caesar āpud suos, 'De proelio,' inquit, 'cōgītandum est,
sicut semper depōscimus.

Anīmo sīmus ad dīmīcandum pāratī: non facile occāsiōnem postea rēpēriēmus.'

420 Pompeius quōque, suorum omnium hortātu, stātuerat proelio decertare.

Nam etiam in consilio dixerat priusquam concurrērent ācies, fōre ūti exercitus Caesāris pellērētur.

Id cum essent plērique admīrati,
425 'Scio me,' inquit, 'paene incrēdībilem rem pollicēri.

Persuasi tamen ēquitibus nostris ut dextrum Caesāris cornu a lātēre aggrēdērentur

et, sic circumventa ācie, prius exercitum perturbarent, quam a nobis tēlum iacērētur.

430 Ita sīne perīcūlo, paene sīne vulnere bellum conficiemus.

Id autem difficīle non est, cum tantum ēquitātu vāleamus.'

Lābiēnus, cum Caesāris cōpias Pompeius despiceret, iuravit se nīsi victōrem in castra non reversurum

435 rēliquosque, ut Idem facērent, hortatus est.

XXIII

The battle of Pharsalia which resulted in the defeat of Pompey.

Inter duas ācies tantum erat relictum spātii, ut sātis esset ad concursum utrīusque exercītūs.

Sed Pompeius suis praedixerat ut Caesāris impētum excipērent atque in suis ordinibus dispōsīti dispersos

440 ādōrīrenter.

Sed nostri dāto signo procūcurrērunt: cum tamen anīmadvertissent non concurrī a Pompeiānis, cursum repressērunt, ne consumptis vīribus appropinquarent. Mox rēnōvato cursu pīla mīsērunt glādiosque strinxērunt.

Eōdem tempore equites Pompeiāni procūcurrerunt, 445
quorum impētum noster ēquitātus non tūlit sed paulātim
cessit: equitesque Pompei acius instare āciemque nostram
a lātēre circūmire coepērunt.

Deinde Caesar quartae āciēi dēdit signum.

Illi tantā vi in Pompei equites impētum fecērunt ut 450
eōrum nēmo consistēret sed omnes fūgā montes pētērent.

Dēnique cum tertiā ācies procurreret, ālii autem hostem
a tergo adōrīrentur, sustinēre Pompeiāni non potuērunt
atque unīversi terga vertērunt.

Pompeius ipse, ut ēquitātum suum pulsum vīdit, se in 455
castra ēquo contūlit et centūriōnibus, 'Tuēmīni,' inquit,
'castra et defendīte dīlīgenter. Ego rēliquis portas cir-
cūmeo et castrorum praesīdia confirmo.'

XXIV

The capture of the camp and the flight of Pompey.

The pursuit.

Mox Caesar suos cōhortatus est ut bēnēficio fortunae
ūtērentur castraque oppugnarent. 460

Pompeius contra, iam cum intra vallum nostri versa-
rentur, ēquum nactus, detractis insignibus impērātōriis,
se ex castris eiēcīt prōtīnusque ēquo cītātō Lārīsam con-
tendit. Nēque ibi constitit, sed eādem cēlērītate ad māre
pervēnit nāvemque frūmentāriam conscendit. 465

Iam enim prīmā lūce Pompeiānos arma proicere Caesar
iusserat. Quod ūbi sīne recūsātiōne fecerant et sālūtem
pētīverant, consōlatus consurgēre iussit et pauca āpud
eos de lēnītate sua lōcūtus, quo mīnor esset terror, omnes
conservavit. Ex Pompeiānis circīter mīlia quīndēcim 470

cēcidisse vīdebantur, sed in dēditiōnem vērunt amplius mīlia quattuor et vīginti. Signaque mīlītāria ex proelio ad Caesārem sunt relata centum octoginta et āquilae nōvem.

- 475 Caesar, omnibus rēbus relictis persēquendum sibi Pompeium existimavit, quascumque in partes se ex fūgā recēpisset, ne rursus cōpias compārare ālias et bellum rēnōvare posset, et cōtīdie progrēdiebatur lēgiōnemque unam mīnōribus itinēribus subsēqui iussit.

XXV

Pompey determines to take refuge in Egypt and to appeal to Ptolemy for protection. He is treacherously murdered when about to land.

- 480 Pompeius Pēlūsium pervēnit. Ibi cāsū rex erat Ptōlēmaeus, puer aetāte, magnis cōpiis cum sōrōre Cleōpātrā bellum gērens, quam paucis ante mensibus regno expūlerat. Ad eum Pompeius mīsīt, ut, pro hospītio atque amīcitiā patris, Alexandriā recipēretur atque in cālāmī-
485 tate tēgēretur.

- Hūc amīci rēgis, qui propter aetātem eius in cūrātiōne erant regni, pālam libērālīter respondērunt eumque ad rēgem vērere iussērunt: ipsi clam Achillam praefectum rēgium et L. Septīmium tribunum mīlitum ad interficiendum Pompeium mīsērunt.
490

Ab his libērālīter ipse appellatus et quadam nōtitiā Septīmii productus, nāvīcūlam parvūlam conscendit cum paucis suis: ibi ab Achillā et Septīmio interficitur.

- Caesar cum duābus lēgiōnibus et nāvibus longis dēcem
495 Alexandriā pervēnit atque ibi prīmum de Pompei morte cognoscit.

NOTES

[The figures refer to the number of the line in the text.]

I

1. *dum*, 'while,' takes the pres. indic., even when referring to past time. *Massiliae*: locative, *L. G.* § 105.

2. *Romae*: locative; see on *Massiliae* above.

3. *dictator*: the dictator was a special officer with supreme command over all officials and citizens appointed at any great crisis to ensure the safety of the State. Caesar had wished to be appointed to the dictatorship in order that he might have full power at Rome to carry out his reforms, and also to lead the armies of Rome by legal authority against Pompey. *a*: abl. of agent. *praetor*: this official was the next one below the consuls; his duties were chiefly legal and in the law-courts; sometimes he was appointed to govern a province.

5. *praesidio*, 'as a garrison': the predicative dat. which denotes purpose, 'intending them for a garrison.'

7. *urbem*: *urbs* alone as here usually means *the city*, i. e. Rome, as we talk of going 'up to town', meaning London.

8. *Romae*: see on *Romae* above, l. 2. *comitia*: in the sing. the place where the Romans assembled to vote; in the plur. (a) the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, (b) the elections, as here.

9. *consules*: the two magistrates with equal power at the head of the State in military, religious, and legal matters; the office was invented to replace a single king. Notice the plur. verb *creantur* with two sing. subjects, *L. G.* § 217.

10. *feriis Latinis*: dat. of work contemplated; this was a solemn festival in honour of Jupiter of Latium, celebrated annually on the Alban Mt. for four days; it was instituted in

the early days of Rome, and was attended by all the chief magistrates and the senate.

12. *se abdicat* : lit. 'to detach oneself from an office', so 'to resign'; *dictatura* is the abl. of separation.

13. *urbe* = Rome, as above, l. 7. *Brundisium* : notice the names of towns and small islands do not need a preposition (*ad* or *ab*) with verbs of motion to and departure from, *L. G.* § 102-3.

14. *venire iusserat* : *iubeo* takes an accus. of the object with an infin. following to explain what the command is. *equitatus*, cavalry; *eques* a horse-soldier.

15. *tantum navium* : partitive genit., lit. 'only so much of ships' = 'only so many ships', here the sense is 'so few ships', taking *tantus* in the downward rather than the upward scale of numbers.

16. *milia* : remember *milia* is a plural declinable subst., and therefore the word that depends on it must be the genitive : cf. in English, 'thousands of men'; so *duo milia militum*, *cum duobus milibus militum*, where *cum* governs *milibus*, and *militum* depends on *milibus*. But *mille* is an indeclinable adj., and therefore it agrees with its subst. : cf. in English, 'a thousand men,' *mille milites*, *cum mille militibus*, where *cum* governs *militibus* and *mille* is in agreement.

18. *Caesari ad celeritatem defuit*. *Caesari* is dat. of the person interested after *desum*. *ad*, 'with respect to.' *conficiendi belli* : genit. of gerundive dependent on *celeritatem* : if the verb is transit., the gerundive is more often used than the gerund, agreeing with the object as an adj. it takes the gender and number of the object, but the object is drawn into case of the gerundive.

II

19. *ex Asia* : for Pompey had been governor of Syria.

20. *Syriae* : genit. after *regibus*, so *Achaiae* genit. after *populis* : *regibus* and *populis* are in the ablat. after *exegerat* : later we have *exigo* in the same meaning with *ab* (l. 77), *ex*. Certain Greek states were allowed a degree of self-government under the Roman governor.

23. *unam* : understand *legionem*.

24. *gemellam appellabat*, 'gave the name Twin' : many

legions, as many of our regiments, had titles or nicknames, such as, *Victrix*, *Fulminata*, *Italica*, *Parthica*. There were several legions called *Gemina*, for it was a not uncommon practice to unite two legions, which had lost many men, into one.

25. *Gallos Germanosque* : cavalry left by a Pompeian officer, *Gabinus*, to garrison Alexandria. *Pompeius filius* : i.e. *Gnaeus Pompeius*, the elder son (*Sextus Pompeius* was his younger brother), a successful commander of the Egyptian fleet. *navibus* : dat. after *praerat*. Pompey had held supreme power in the East in order to extirpate the pirates, and had used it to collect forces both then and again now.

27. *servis* : at a crisis slaves and low-class servants were stimulated by promises of liberty and other rewards to swell the ranks of the legions ; see l. 54.

29. *vim* : the use of *vis* in the sense of 'abundance' or 'quantity' is common in good Latin.

30. *Dyrrachii* : locat. ; see above on *Massiliae*, l. 1. so too for *Apolloniae* : *Dyrrachium* is about eighty miles N.E. of *Brundisium*. *oppidis*, on the other hand, is abl. of place. *hiemare* is dependent on *constituo*, which takes the pres. infin. See on *oppugnare*, l. 49.

32. *ut* : final ; 'in order to.' *prohibeo* takes as its usual construction an accus. (*Caesarem*) with an infin. *transire*, l. 122.

33. *rei causa* : *rei* is an objective genit. depending on *causa* = 'for the sake of', 'on account of'. *ora* : abl. of place.

III

35. *Brundisium* : see on *Brundisium*, l. 13. *contionatus* : *contio* is used especially of an oration made by a general to his soldiers, or by a priest to an assembly, rather than of any assembly come together to deliberate with question and answer.

36. *naves solvere* : lit. 'loose the ships from the shore,' i.e. 'set sail' ; this is the prolative infin. after *constituo*, *L. G.* § 273. See l. 49.

37. *impositae* : supply *sunt* and in *naves*. *demonstratum est* is the impersonal construction.

38. *postridie*: this is a locative form from *posterus* and *die*.

39. *saxa inter*: the preposition *inter* here follows its case instead of preceding: notice - *nactus*, perf. part., with *timens*, pres. part., 'he had reached a quiet bay and was still in alarm lest' The large Pompeian fleet was patrolling the coast and watching the harbours in order to prevent the Caesarians from crossing.

41. *ab*: with abl. of agent.

42. *navibus*: ablat. after *exposuit*. *ad unam*: understand *navem*, 'safe to a single vessel,' i.e. all of them safe: so too, *ad unum* (*hominem*) *omnes caesi sunt*, 'to a man all were killed.' *incolumis* implies danger has been run and evaded.

43. *eadem nocte*: abl. of time when. *Brundisium*: see on *Brundisium*, above, l. 13. *a*: with abl. of agent.

44. *ut*: final; 'in order that.'

45. *his*: dat. after *ob* in the compound *occurrit*; *ob* used as a compound signifies something adverse or hostile, 'hastened to meet the enemy.' *occurrit* is probably perfect, as is also *incendit*.

47. *igne*: abl. of means or instrument.

IV

48. *navibus*: abl. of accompaniment or manner: this is an instance where *cum*, 'in company with,' might also be used. *Salonas*: see on *Brundisium*, above, l. 13.

49. *oppugnare*: the pres. infin. is used after verbs of resolving, wishing, beginning, ceasing, &c.: it is called the prolative infin., because it carries on (*profert*) the construction and completes the sense of the main verb; *L. G.* § 273.

51. *ligneis effectis turribus*: ablat. absolute. This construction is closely connected with the ablat. of attendant circumstances. It is called absolute, because it is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence. The phrase consists of a subst. or pronoun in the abl. joined to a participle or another subst. in agreement with it. *porta rupta*, 'the gate having been broken,' *Caesare duce*, 'Caesar being general,' *his dictis*, 'these things having been said': these phrases should be translated into better and freer English, 'when the gate had been broken in,' 'under the command of Caesar,' 'after saying this.' The ablat. absol. is often temporal, *regnante Augusto*, 'during the reign of

Augustus.' The phrase here lit. 'wooden towers having been made', better 'built towers of wood and . . .'.

his . . . *munierunt*: *his* abl. of instrument. Notice *munierunt* for *muniverunt*, the *v* is often omitted in Latin between two vowels, sometimes the vowels remained, *redivit*, *rediiit*, sometimes contraction followed, see l. 115; cf. *amavisse*, *amasse*, see l. 343.

53. *descenderunt*: the full meaning of the verb implies a certain degradation, as the arming of slaves was a last resource, see l. 27.

55. *praesectis . . . crinibus*: abl. absol.; see l. 51. Do not translate 'the hair having been cut off', but think what the Latin means, try to turn it into some natural English phrase, 'after cutting off . . .', or, 'they cut off . . . and,' or, 'they used the hair which they had cut off . . . for making . . .'. The women of Carthage also cut off their hair to supply cords when besieged by the Romans. tormenta: engines of war, artillery. These instruments were on the principle of a catapult and the hair was twisted to form elastic cords. The *catapulta* discharged huge darts and spears, the *ballista* projected ponderous stones. Smaller machines shot out arrows and leaden bullets.

57. *cognita sententia*: abl. abs., l. 51. *quinis castris*: notice with words used in the plur. with a sing. meaning the distributive (*quini*) numeral and not the cardinal (*quinque*) is used, so *bina castra*, *trinae literae*, 'three dispatches,' but *tres literae*, 'three letters of the alphabet'; cf. l. 129.

58. *circumdedit*: this verb takes two constructions, (1) as here, to surround a town with an army, acc. and abl., (2) to throw an army round a town, acc. and dat.

59. *uno tempore*: abl. of time when. *obsidione et oppugnationibus*: *obsidio*, a blockade to starve the garrison out, *oppugnatio*, an assault by storming.

60. *premere*: the prolative infin.; see on *oppugnare*, l. 49.

61. *parati*: perf. part. pass. in agreement with *illi*, translate 'though they were . . .'. *omnia* = 'anything'. *a re frumentaria*: *a* = lit. from the side of, so, in point of, 'with regard to the corn supply . . .'

63. *meridiani temporis*: the other side would be resting in the heat of the day for their meal, and so would be unprepared for a sally from the town: moreover, the

besieged stationed their wives and children on the walls as if they were expecting an assault rather than intending a sally.

64. *pueris* . . . : abl. abs. Notice the Romans say *pueri mulieresque*, we invert the order.

65. *manu facta* : abl. abs., 'forming themselves into a sallying party . . .'

66. *in proxima* : we have seen there were *quina castra*.

67. *castris* : abl. of separation after *expulerunt*. *omnibus* : i.e. all five camps.

68. *magno numero* . . . : abl. abs. *coëgerunt* governs *reliquos* and *Octavium*.

71. *desperata oppugnatione* : abl. abs., 'giving up all hopes of storming . . .'. *Dyrrachium* : see above on *Brundisium*, l. 13. Notice the use of *recipere* with the reflexive pronoun ; cf. to betake oneself, French *se retirer* = retire.

V

73. *Orici* is here not locative but is a genitive dependent on *deditione* : translate *nulla . . . mora*, 'not allowing any delay.' In this short sentence we have two cases of ablat. absolute. *Apolloniam* ; see on *Brundisium*, l. 13.

77. *ab Apolloniatis* *exigere* : here we have *exigere* with *ab*, cf. l. 20 '*populis pecuniam exegerat*'. Observe the form *Apolloniates* = 'inhabitants of Apollonia' : so *nostrates*, inhabitants of our country, *cuiates*, men of what country.

78. *daturos* : understand *se* and *esse* ; accus. with fut. infin. after *negare* (*se* in the text is the object of *daturos*). *negare* is an instance of the historic infin., *L. G.* § 276 ; it is used in vivid descriptions and usually is equivalent in meaning to the imperf. indic. *illi* is the subject to *negare*, but frequently the subject is omitted and must be understood in the verb. 'They began to deny that they would give themselves up,' 'they refused to surrender.'

79. *praeclusuros* : understand *se* as subject and *esse*. *consuli* : dative after *prae* as a compound, 'in the face of a consul,' or dat. *incommodi*, dative of disadvantage.

80. *clam* : adverb. *Apollonia* : the preposition is omitted with names of towns ; see on *Brundisium*, l. 13.

82. *oppido* : this is an abl. of place.

83. *Orici atque Apolloniae* : both locative.

85. *itineribus* : abl. of manner.

87. *praeoccupato itinere*, 'finding himself outmarched on the route.' Observe the difference between *Dyrrachium* and *ad Dyrrachium* after verbs of motion : the former means 'to D . . .', the latter 'to the neighbourhood of D . . .'; *L. G.* § 320. *properandi* : genit. of gerund, which is equivalent to a substantive.

89. *ad flumen* : *ad* = 'close to', 'in the vicinity of'.

90. *ex Italia* : from Brundisium, the port from which they were to sail.

92. *sub pellibus* : lit. under skins, for the Roman tents were usually made of skins, as we say 'under canvas'. Sometimes the legions built wooden huts with thatched roofs. For *constituit* with the infin. see l. 49, *oppugnare instituit*.

VI

96. *in naves impositis* : the embarkation and transhipment of the legions was dangerous as the Pompeian fleet was hovering about.

97. *naves solvit* : see above, l. 36.

98. *litteras* : 'a dispatch,' not 'letters'.

99. *quibus* : abl. of means. *certior* agrees with *Calenus* understood as subject to *factus est* : the phrase *Calenum certiore fecit* would also be common, lit. 'he made Calenus more certain', 'he informed Calenus.' This phrase is followed by the construction, *oratio obliqua*, acc. and infin. as after verbs of saying; accus. *portus litoraue*, infin. *teneri*. *classibus* : abl. of means. *adversariorum* : the Pompeians.

101. *se recipit* : see above, l. 71.

103. *ad Oricum* : again 'in the neighbourhood of', here with a verb implying rest, cf. l. 87.

104. *mari portibusque* : abl. of separation, so also *terra* in the next line, which balances *mari*.

106. *dispositis* : bring out the full force of *dis*- 'in different spots'.

108. *lignandi . . .* : these three gerunds depend on *potestas*, they are equivalent to three substantives. *deligandi* : the vessels were fastened usually by being dragged up on the beach, and then ropes were attached to their sterns : the bows faced seawards ready to launch at a moment's notice. Translate *fiebat* as if it were *dabatur*.

110. *multos dies*: accus. of duration of time. *prohibitus*: understand *Bibulus*.

111. *implicitus*, 'attacked by': also *implicatus*. *graviore*: do not translate by the comparative degree, 'more': use 'rather', or 'very', cf. l. 152: *ex* = 'owing to', the cause or origin of the disease.

112. *cum*: with the subjunctive is causal, 'and since.' *curari*, 'treated with any success.'

115. *eo mortuo*: turn this by a phrase, 'after his death.' *neminem unum*: i.e. no single individual in the future obtained sole command of the fleet, the result was the separate members acted as they pleased. *redit*: probably contracted for *rediit* = *redivit*, see l. 51, 'devolved on.'

117. *administrabat*: bring out the full force of the continued action of the imperfect, 'proceeded in the future to . . .'

VII

119. *constituit mittere*: as before: see on *oppugnare instituit*, l. 49.

120. *quem*: split the relative up into *eum enim*: *eum* . . . *habere* is then the accus. and infin. after *intellegebat*.

121. *interpellavit*: Pompey objected to the feeling that it was Caesar who was playing the part of a good citizen in endeavouring to avert war. *loqui*: the usual infin. construction after *prohibuit*, as above, l. 32.

123. *mihi*: dat. of person concerned or interested. *vita*, *civitate*: abl. after *opus est* (cf. *usus est*), lit. 'there is work with', 'there is need of', cf. the verbs of lacking which take the abl. *careo*, *egeo*, *indigeo*. *civitate* implies the full rights of a Roman citizen, which Pompey disdained to hold by Caesar's favour (*beneficio*).

125. Caesar, who is the writer of this account, was of course not present at the interview, and had to obtain a report of it at the end of the war from eyewitnesses: the mention of this fact explains the next sentence that he still continued his efforts to make peace.

126. *sermoni*: dat. after the verb compounded with *inter*.

127. *nihilominus*, 'by none the less,' 'none the less': *aliis rationibus*: abl. of manner.

129. *bina castra*: see on *quinis castris*, l. 57.

130. colloquia: it has frequently happened in modern warfare that men on outpost duty on the opposing sides have become quite intimate by frequent proximity.

132. qui . . . agat: this is an instance of the final relative, i.e. the relative used in place of *ut* (in order that) to introduce a final sentence with the subjunctive: the relative follows the rules of an ordinary relative sentence: lit. 'who should treat . . .', translate 'in order to treat . . .', or 'to treat . . .'.

134. altercari . . . incipit: see on *oppugnare instituit*, l. 49; so too for *desine* . . . *loqui* in the next line.

136. ergo is used imperatively, 'then.'

137. nobis: dat. of person interested. nisi with the abl. abs. is fairly common, equivalent to a conditional sentence; here = nisi Caesaris caput erit relatum. Cf. l. 433: 'Labienus iuravit se nisi victorem in castra non reversurum.'

VIII

141. virtute: abl. after *confisus*, a semi-deponent verb: the dat. after this verb is common, especially with personal objects. scaphas: the rowboats which were towed in the wake of the men-of-war. cratibus pluteisque: fascines (or hurdles) and screens, the former were made of wicker work, the latter of hides stretched on wooden frames: they were intended to serve as breastworks.

142. eo . . . imposuit: eo = *in eas scaphas*.

144. in litore, 'along the coast line.' pluribus locis: abl. of place. Note the force of *dis*- 'in various spots'.

145. triremes: the ordinary man-of-war had three tiers of rowers, not superimposed, but placed slightly above each other. exercendorum remigum: genit. of gerundive depending on *causam*, the gerundive being used adjectivally, i.e. agreeing with its object in number and gender, but attracting its object into its own case. portus: genit. sing. after *fauces*.

149. sperans: the construction after *spero* is usually the accus. and the fut. infin., sometimes the periphrasis *fore ut* with the subjunctive is used. quadriremes: considerably larger vessels than the triremes. ad, 'to attack.'

151. quae cum . . . : lit. 'which when . . .', split up

into *et cum eae*, 'and when these ships. *navibus*: dat. after the compound verb.

152. *incautius*: do not translate by the comparative; see *graviore*, l. 110, 'rather recklessly.'

154. *ex* = 'on'. Notice the adj. *Antoniani*, *Pompeiani*, *Caesariani*, meaning 'adherents of...'

155. *se* . . . *incitaverunt*, 'launched themselves,' or 'dashed'.

156. *primo impetu*: abl. of manner.

157. *defensoribus*: the marines or soldiers who fought on deck, opposed to the crew, *remigibus*.

158. *reliquas*: understand *quadrirèmes*.

159. *ignominia*: abl. of cause.

IX

161. *iam* . . . *erant*, 'had passed' since the beginning of the campaign. Observe how in Latin the present and imperf. is used where we use the perfect and pluperf. when the state of things still continues. *praecipitaverat* is here intrans., 'was far advanced', more frequently it is transitive.

162. *Brundisio*: abl. place whence without prepos.; cf. l. 13.

164. *non nullae*: often in one word: an instance of litotes for *multae*; *L. G.* § 314 (b). With *praetermissae* understand *esse*.

166. *quibus rebus*: abl. of cause. *severius*: cf. *incautius*, l. 152, 'in harsh terms.' Notice the accus. *Brundisium* without a preposit. after *scripsit*.

168. *nacti* . . . *ne* . . . : split up into *ut, nacti* . . . , *non* *ne* is final. *naves solvunt*: as above, l. 36.

171. *in portum Nymphaeum*: they were swept by the wind past Apollonia northwards to Nymphaeum, a harbour three miles north of Lissus.

172. *eodem tempore*: abl. of time when. Note plur. verb with two sing. subst.; cf. l. 9.

174. *Apolloniam* . . . : governed by *praeter* in *praeter-rectas*.

178. *venientibus*: i.e. Antonius and the soldiers who had landed, and were marching to join Caesar: dat. after *oppono*.

179. *uterque* . . . *educunt*: notice the plur. verb with sing. subject, *L. G.* § 216.

180. *Caesari*: dat. of person interested. Caesar had to make a bend in his march to reach a ford.

182. *expedito itinere*: abl. abs.; as the road lay open, his march was not delayed.

183. *ne*: final, 'to avoid being . . .'

184. *eo loco*, 'the district.'

X

185. *nostrae naves duae* = *duae ex nostris navibus*. *tardius*, (1) more slowly than the rest, (2) as *incautius*, l. 152, 'in a rather dilatory way.'

186. *cum ignorarent*: *L. G.* § 84 (ii). *quem . . . cepissent*: the subjunct. used in indirect questions, *L. G.* § 200 (b).

187. *in ancoris*: *ad ancoram* is also used.

189. *scaphis*: abl. of means. *parabat*: with prolate infin., *L. G.* § 273.

192. *paulo minus ducentos*: after *minus* (as after *plus*, *amplius*, more than), *quam* is frequently omitted, *L. G.* § 373; cf. l. 471.

193. *multitudine*: abl. of cause; so also *salo nauseaeque*

199. *vitiis*: abl. of cause, 'discomforts.'

200. *remittendum*: understand *esse*, lit. 'nothing of their . . . ought to be abated', 'they should not let the reputation of their valour suffer a jot'.

202. *eicere*: understand *ex mari*, 'run ashore.'

204. *non nullis*: see on *non nullae*, above, l. 164.

XI

206. *imperatae*, 'levied,' often with dat. of person from whom the levy is made. Notice *Syria* without *ex*, as l. 20.

208. *columnaria*: a tax laid on pillars and columns. *ostiaria*: a tax on doors or, as Tyrrell, a tax on each family living in a house with a separate door. Cf. our window-tax in England not very long ago. *remiges*: for the triremes: for tormenta see l. 55. *vecturae*, (1) 'freight money' laid on the transport of goods to maintain the roads; (2) 'transport vessels and wagons' to carry the baggage.

210. *licitorum*: genit. after *plena*. *praefectis*: commanders of auxiliary troops (*cohortes*).

211. *exactoribus*: these tax-collectors ruined the provinces by peculation in addition to the ordinary official taxes. *Ephesi*: locat., *L. G.* § 105.

216. *ventum esset*: impersonal construction, *L. G.* § 39. = *venisset* or *venissent*.

217. *transisse*: acc. and infin. after the sense-construction with *litterae*, 'a dispatch that announced that . . .'

219. *properaret*: subjunctive of indirect command, *L. G.* § 200 (c); translate 'urging him to hasten . . .'. *venire*: prolate infin., *L. G.* § 273; so also *parare* below, l. 220. Cf. l. 49.

222. *paucis post diebus*: *post* is adverbial and has nothing to do with the construction; *paucis diebus*, abl. of time within which, *L. G.* § 236 n. 1 (3): cf. l. 482.

223. *pecuniae*: dat. of advantage, *L. G.* § 117 (a).

XII

224. *orae*: dat. governed by *de* in *deductis*, dat. of separation, *L. G.* § 117 (d) § 250, or possibly the genit. after *praesidiis*.

226. *oppidi tuendi causa*: genit. of gerundive after *causa*, *L. G.* § 279.

227. *navium*: objective genit. after *custodiam*, *L. G.* § 128.

229. *officio* . . . : datives governed by *prae* in *praerat*. Notice *M.* is the abbreviation for *Marcus*, but *M.* for *Mānius*.

230. *interiorem in portum*, 'into the inside of . . .'. Mr. Peskett says that now a narrow strip of land, 220 or 300 yards in length, separates the bay from a lagoon, which is said to have been the ancient port of Oricum. *deligavit*: see on *deligandi* on l. 108.

232. *faucibus*: abl. of place. *onerariam submersam* obiect: the device of sinking vessels, and so blocking up the narrow entrance of a harbour, was recently used at Port Arthur.

233. *huic alteram*: the second vessel was made fast, still floating, to the sunken one.

234. *super quam*: for *super* with acc. see *L. G.* §§ 345-346. *turrim*: for substantives with acc. in *-em* or *-im* see *L. G.* § 158 (c). The tower was built on the floating vessel.

237. *tuendam* . . . *tradidit*: certain verbs, *curo*, *loco*, *trado*, *do*, *conduco*, *habeo* are followed by the gerundive as predicate to the direct object of the verb, to express an action intended

to be done, *L. G.* § 281, 'he assigned it to them to be defended,' *ad*, 'against.'

XIII

238. *Gnaeus Pompeius* : had been sent by his father in 49 B.C. to the East to collect a fleet.

240. *ad Oricum*, 'towards,' 'to the neighbourhood of,' *L. G.* § 320, see l. 87.

241. *remulco* : *abl. of means* : some towing contrivance, worked by a windlass, round which the ropes would be wound to drag away the sunken vessel. *multis contendens funibus* : *abl. of means* : this probably means that a number of small boats with ropes were also engaged in the work like tugs.

243. *ad*, 'for the purpose of . . .'

244. *aggressus* governs *navem*. *ad libram* : he built up towers to balance or equal the height of the tower on the ship defending the harbour, so that the men might fight on level terms.

246. *scalis et classe* : *abl. of means*.

248. *uti=ut* : he wished to engage the attention of the enemy in different quarters so as to disintegrate and weaken the defence.

250. *defensoribus* : the soldiers on the guardship. *scaphis* : *abl. of means*. *excepti* : drawn out of the water and rescued.

253. *scutulis* : by placing rollers or cylinders on the ground under the keel, vessels could be easily moved (especially biremes which were lighter than triremes), then they were forced along by levers (*vectibus*) over the strip of land mentioned in the description of the harbour, l. 230, so that the port was attacked on two sides at once.

255. *deligatae* : cf. *deligandi*, l. 108.

XIV

258. *magno circuitu* : *abl. of manner*. *itinere* : *abl. of the road by which*.

260. *sperans . . . posse* : *spero* usually takes the acc. and fut. infin., *L. G.* § 381. *posse*, however, is frequently used as there is a contained idea of the future in the verb : *compelli* depends on *posse*. *eo* : i.e. *Dyrrachium*. *contulisset* :

the subjunctive is used in virtual *oratio obliqua* in subordinate clauses : *sperans* is the verb which introduces the *oratio obliqua*, *L. G.* §§ 201–203. Caesar hoped to cut Pompey off from his magazines at Dyrrachium.

265. Dyrrachio : abl. of separation after *interclusus*.

266. Petra : Mr. Peskett, 'a rocky portion of the coast of the bay of Dyrrachium, about five miles S.E. of the town.'

268. *convenire . . . comportari imperat* : remember the ordinary construction after *impero* is *ut* or *ne* with the subjunctive, *L. G.* § 301. The infinitive following *impero* is rare, and only used with deponent and passive verbs.

270. *ductum iri* : lit. 'that there is a going to prolong,' i.e. 'that the war would be prolonged,' *L. G.* § 137.

272. *tanta diligentia* : abl. of manner.

274. *rei . . . causa* : here we have *causa* with a substantive depending on it, above, l. 226, we had the gerundive depending on *causa*, *L. G.* § 279.

275. *locis certis* : abl. of place.

XV

276. *ex*, 'according to.'

278. *colles* : Caesar seized the crown of the long ridge that encircled Pompey's position, and rendered his army secure by a series of forts and entrenchments, which extended from one castle to another, intending thereby to wall Pompey in. The lines were, however, not secured in the south ; this fact was revealed to Pompey by the treachery of two Allobrogian chiefs, and he managed to break through and establish himself in a fortified camp outside Caesar's lines, thereby gaining communication with the country beyond and nullifying Caesar's plan.

282. *uti* : for *ut*. *pabulatione* : abl. of separation after *prohiberet*. For *ad* with the gerundive see *L. G.* §§ 279, 300. *ad* depends on *inutilem*.

284. *a mari Dyrrachioque* : notice *a* with *mari*, but no preposition with Dyrrachio, *L. G.* § 103.

285. *tormenta* : as above, l. 55.

287. *nisi . . . vellet* : for conditional sentences see *L. G.* § 394.

288. *proelio* : abl. of manner : *poterat* should be *posset* in view of the subjunctive *vellet* in the protasis.

289. *relinquebatur ut . . .*: lit. 'it was left for him that . . .', or 'to . . .', 'his only course left was to . . .' *quam plurimos*: see note on next line.

290. *quam latissimas*: lit. 'how widest', i. e. 'as wide as possible'; so *quam plurimos*, 'how most,' i. e. 'as many as possible': cf. below, l. 291, *quam maxime*, 'as much as possible,' *L. G.* § 313. Pompey's object was, by extending his lines, to render Caesar's position impossible, for he knew that Caesar's army was not really sufficient to guard such a length of circumvallation securely.

293. *hoc spatio*: abl. of place.

294. *sata*: from *sero*. *quibus*: abl. of means: final *qui* followed by subjunctive. *L. G.* § 143.

296. *magna vi*: abl. of manner. Notice here we have *uterque* with sing.: cf. l. 179, *uterque* with plur.

297. *quam angustissime . . . quam plurimos . . . quam maximo*: see above, l. 290.

XVI

301. *crates*: see on l. 141; he intended these fascines to form a breastwork to protect his troops while digging the trench (*tectis militibus*, abl. abs.).

303. *latitudine*: abl. of quality with adjective. *L. G.* § 121 (j). Note the force of *ob*, in front of, as a screen against the enemy.

305. *impediri*: with stakes and pitfalls. *quam maxime*: see l. 290.

306. *locis*: abl. of place.

307. *praesidio*: predicative dat. *L. G.* § 117 (g). *nostris*: dat. of indirect object.

309. *insolentius*: i. e. because the Caesarians were retreating. Notice the two prolate infin. after *coeperunt*.

311. *obiectas*: *ob* has the same force as in *obduci* on l. 303.

313. *tuba*: abl. of instrument. Another phrase is *signum canere*, 'to sound the call.'

315. *praecipites*: predicative, 'drove the enemy headlong.'

317. *quibus*: dat. of indirect object, it refers to the Pompeians. *impedimento*: predicat. dat. Translate the participles as idiomatically as possible, not by 'having been . . .'

319. *quietissime se receperunt*: really Caesar had

sustained a reverse, as he was obliged to withdraw and to extend (*aliis comprehensis collibus*) his line of circumvallation further than he had intended: he diplomatically conceals this fact under rather ambiguous language.

XVII

323. *singulari patientia*: abl. of manner. His veterans had been accustomed to great privations in Gaul, and now resolutely refuse to give in.

324. *cum daretur*: *cum* is not merely temporal, but has a slightly causal sense, thus taking the subjunctive. *L. G.* § 84, ii. § 144. Corn and grain was the staple food of the Roman army; the Romans were not great meat-eaters until later, under the emperors, when life was more luxurious.

326. *vacabant ab*: *vaco* is also used with the abl. without a preposition.

328. *quod* refers to *genus* not *radix*. *chara*: perhaps a kind of cabbage, but the meaning is not certain.

328. *multum*: adv., 'did much to alleviate . . .'

330. *id*: for *eam*, as it refers to *chara*. *panis*: objective genit. *L. G.* § 128. *efficiebant*: as Mr. Peskett, 'worked it up.'

332. *panes*: translate 'loaves'.

333. *objectarent*: *ob*, 'in their teeth'; the ruse was to deceive the Pompeians into believing that they had plenty of food. Cf. the story of the Roman garrison on the Capitol throwing bread in order to persuade the besiegers that their supplies were abundant.

336. *sustentabat*, 'made endurable,' 'helped them to bear.'

337. *voces*, 'voices' is too literal; translate 'remarks'.

339. *prius se . . . victuros*: *prius* belongs to *quam*, and is often written in one word *priusquam*. *se victuros*: understand *esse*, oratio obliqua after *vox*. *cortice*: abl. of means.

XVIII

343. *tolerari*, 'were being kept alive': *tolero* is used frequently in this sense. *interisse* contracted for *interiisse* = *interivisse*, see l. 51.

344. *uti*: the verb *utor* takes abl. *L. G.* § 124. *cum . . . tum*: not 'when . . . then', but used as conjunctions to connect coordinate sentences, 'not only . . . but also,' 'both

... and.' angustiiis... odore... laboribus : abl. of cause. taetro is explained by *ex... cadaverum*.

347. inopia : governed by *affectos*.

348. flumina : Mr. Peskett mentions four streams with small tributaries as requiring to be blocked up. operibus : abl. of means.

350. sublicis : Caesar drove piles into the ground and raised a bank of earth on them so as to form a dam across the valley-entrances.

352. sequi : prolate infin. = *petere*, 'to search for.' demissa, 'low lying.' fodere : also prolate infin.

354. aestibus : abl. of cause. Droughts soon dried up these shallow wells, which would receive little moisture from the stony hills round during the summer.

XIX

358. cum... tum : as above, l. 344. numero and following abl. are abl. of cause.

363. cum : causal with subjunctive. ignibus, bivouac-fires. nocte : abl. of time. ad munitiones... : these outposts were bivouacking close to the lines, but not inside the fortified camp, to prevent the enemy damaging the lines by night.

365. silentio : abl. of manner. multitudinem : the soldiers on outpost duty would be huddled together in a close body round the fires.

369. ut : explanatory, 'namely by making... ' alio loco : abl. of place.

372. allocutus : perf. part. deponent. sibi : dat. after adj. of nearness. hanc : understand *aquilam*, the eagle belonging to the legion. et... et : translate 'as... so...'. diligentia : abl. of manner, so too *fide*.

375. nolite : *noli*, *nolite* with infin. is the way to translate the prohibition 'do not...' into Latin. ante is here an adverb. accidit : perf. tense.

376. ut : explanatory. rei militaris : genit. of definition.

377. incolumem : with *hanc aquilam*.

378. hoc casu : abl. of manner.

XX

379. pugnatum est : impersonal construction. L. G. §§ 39, 80.

382. *horum pars* : the Caesarians were forced into their own trenches and killed by the fall or by the pressure of others on the top of them.

384. *tumultus* . . . : these genitives depend on *plenus*. *L. G.* § 265, n. 2. *adeo*, 'to such a degree,' followed by *ut* consecutive. *L. G.* § 311.

389. *eo proelio* : abl. of cause. It was customary for soldiers to hail their commander with the title *imperator* after a signal success. Pompeius refuses this name won by victories over fellow-countrymen ; or rather he accepted it as a title of honour, but did not add it to his official names, nor did he wreath his fasces with laurels as was the custom of a victorious general. *obtenuit*, 'retained.' With *passus* understand *est*.

391. *ascribere* : to write it in addition to his name : 'to use it in his signature.'

393. *fiduciae* : partitive genit. after a neut. adj. *L. G.* § 129 (b). *tantum fiduciae* forms the subject to *accessit*.

394. *ut non* : note *ut non* in consecutive sentences as opposed to *ne* in final sentences. *L. G.* § 146.

395. *viderentur* : lit. 'they seemed to themselves', i. e. 'they thought they had conquered'.

397. *fama* introduces *oratio obliqua fugere Caesarem*.

399. *eius* : objective genit. depending on *amicitia*.

XXI

400. *sibi* : dat. of agent (instead of abl. of agent with *a*, *ab*), common after gerundives. *L. G.* § 117 (e). With *commutandam* understand *esse*.

404. *ne* : lit. 'lest', translate 'not to . . .'. The construction that follows *hortor* is *ut*, or *ne*, with the subjunctive. *accidissent* : subjunctive of the subordinate clause in *orat. obliq.* *L. G.* § 201. So too *caderent*, l. 406.

405. *proeliis* : dat. governed by *ob* in *opponerent*, *ob* again has an adversative force, contrast in a bad way, with an unfair inference or conclusion.

406. *industria* : abl. of manner probably, but possibly abl. of means.

408. *signiferos* : standard-bearers of the cohorts.

409. *loco* : abl. of separation, 'degraded from their rank.'

410. *Caesari* : dat. after *ob* in *occurrit*.

412. *temptandum* : understand *esse*, impersonal construction. *L. G.* § 39.

413. *quidnam propositi aut voluntatis* : partitive genit. *L. G.* § 129 (b). *haberet* is the subjunctive of indirect question after *temptandum*. *L. G.* § 200 (b).

415. *ratione* : abl. of manner.

XXII

416. *cogitandum est* : impersonal. *L. G.* § 39.

418. *animo simus parati* : hortative subjunctive urging some course. *L. G.* § 198 (e). *animo* : abl. of place where. *facile* : neut. of adj. for adverb. *L. G.* § 82.

420. *hortatu* : abl. of cause. *decertare* : prolate infin. ; see l. 49.

422. *concurrerent* : this is subjunctive in subordinate sentence in orat. obliq. *acies* : plur., the armies of Pompey and Caesar.

423. *fore uti . . .* : lit. 'it would be that . . .'; this periphrasis is used to avoid the fut. pass. infin. *pulsum iri*. *L. G.* §§ 295-6.

424. *admirati* : do not translate 'admire'.

425. *me polliceri* : acc. and inf. after *scio*.

426. *equitibus* : dat. after *persuasi*. *L. G.* § 118 (c) 3. One would expect *imperavi*, 'I have ordered,' from a general. *ut* : final, with *perturbarent*. *prius* belongs to the *quam*.

427. *a latere* : see *L. G.* § 348 ; cf. *a tergo*, l. 453.

429. *iaceretur* : subjunctive is used to express an idea of purpose : when *priusquam* is purely temporal the indic. is used.

431. *cum*, 'since.' *equitatu* : abl. of thing concerned, in point of which an assertion is made.

434. *nisi victorem* : see on l. 137. *reversurum* : verbs of hoping, promising, swearing take the accus. and fut. infin. *L. G.* § 381. Labienus had been an officer in Caesar's army, and had deserted him to join the cause of the Optimates.

XXIII

For a description of the battle see pp. 6-7 of the Introduction.

436. *spatii* : partitive genit. depending on *tantum*. *ut* : probably consecutive and not final ; distinguish the two

meanings. After *satis* the dative is often used instead of *ad*.

438. *Caesaris* : i.e. *exercitus Caesaris*.

439. *dispersos* : the Caesarians, understood from *Caesaris* : they, as a result of a long charge, would be somewhat disordered, and the Pompeians (*in suis ordinibus dispositi*) would easily repel the attack.

441. *cum* : with causal force. *concurri* : impersonal construction. *L. G.* § 39.

444. *pila* : the pilum was a heavy javelin used by the Roman legions for throwing : after hurling it they used their swords (*gladius*).

445. *eodem tempore* : abl. of time.

447. *Pompei* : contracted genit. for *Pompeii*. *L. G.* § 16, note. *instare*, *circumire* : prolate infin., l. 49. *a latere*, l. 427.

449. *quartae aciei* : Caesar had formed a fourth line by drawing cohorts from his third line, and these he had placed on his right to resist Pompey's cavalry attack. The ordinary Roman battle array consisted of three lines. At Pharsalia it was Caesar's fourth line that really turned the day by defending his flank from the Pompeian cavalry and routing them.

450. *tanta vi* : abl. of manner, as also *fuga*. Notice *illi*, which refers to the soldiers of the *quarta acies*.

453. *a tergo* : as *a latere*. l. 427.

455. *ut* : temporal, 'when.' *equo* : abl. of means. *se contulit* : cf. *se recipere*, l. 72.

XXIV

459. *fortunae* : subjective genit., 'given them by fortune.' *L. G.* § 128.

461. *vallum* : the earthworks and rampart of the camp. *versarentur* : engaged in cutting down the defenders.

462. *insignibus imperatoriis* : a purple cloak (*paludamentum*) and a decorated helmet. Mr. Peskett adds that Pompey either from affectation or weakness used to wear white bands round his legs. *se eiecit* emphasises the haste of his movements.

464. *celeritate* : abl. of manner. *ad mare* : at the mouth of Peneus after passing through the Vale of Tempe. He

sailed to Amphipolis in NE. Macedonia, thence to Mytilene where he found his wife and younger son Sextus : with them he sailed to Cilicia and Cyprus, and finally determined to seek refuge in Egypt.

466. *prima luce* : abl. of time.

468. *consolatus* : perf. part. deponent.

469. *quo minor* : remember *quo* is used in place of *ut* final when comparatives occur. *L. G.* § 199 (a) 365.

471. *amplius milia* : with *quam* omitted ; see l. 192.

472. *signa militaria* : these are the standards of the maniples, medallions with bars and ribbons surmounting a pole which was often silver-plated.

475. *persequendum* : understand *esse*. *sibi* : dat. of agent.

477. *recepisset* : subjunctive of a subordinate clause in virtual *orat. obliq.* *alias* : probably adverb, 'elsewhere,' but possibly from *alius*, adj. with *copias*, 'fresh forces.'

479. *itineribus* : abl. of manner.

XXV

480. *Pelusium* : see on *Brundisium*, l. 13.

481. *aetate* : abl. of respect. *L. G.* § 121 (f). *copiis* : abl. of means.

482. *paucis ante mensibus* : abl. of time when. *ante* is an adverb, see on l. 222. *regno* : abl. after *expulerat*.

483. *hospitio* : nearly ten years before the father of this Ptolemy had been forced by a rebellion in Egypt to take refuge in Rome. Pompey had given him shelter at the time, and now begged his son to allow him in turn to take refuge in Alexandria.

484. *Alexandria* : abl. of place, 'in the city of Alexandria.'

486. *huic* : i.e. Pompey. *in curatione* : these friends were acting as regents during the young king's minority.

487. *palam* : adverb, as *clam* below.

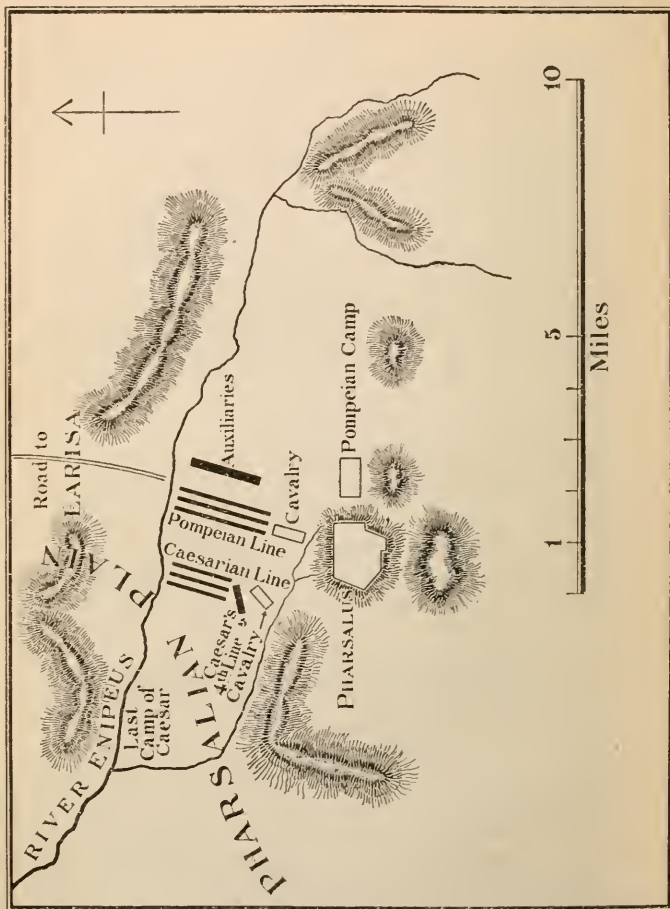
488. *Achillam* : Mr. Peskett says, 'a native doubtless of Greek origin' : he was commander-in-chief of the royal forces.

489. *ad interficiendum Pompeium* : *L. G.* §§ 279, 300.

491. *appellatus*, 'addressed,' perhaps by name. *notitia* : abl. of cause. *Septimii* : objective genit. *L. G.* § 128.

496. *cognoscit* : history says that he gave way to tears when he saw the head of his murdered rival.

PHARSALIA.



LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

a or ab, prep., *from, by, in point of*: a tergo, *in the rear*: a lātēre, *on the flank*.
 abdīco, 1, se abdīcare, *abdicate, resign*.
 abdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead away*.
 ac or atque, conj., *and*.
 ac-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *to approach, accrue to, be gained by*.
 acci-do, -di, 3, *happen, turn out*.
 ac-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *receive, accept*.
 ācerbissime, adv. superl., *most bitterly, with very great severity*.
 āci-es, -ēi, f., *line, or field of battle*.
 acrius, adv. comp., *somewhat, or more keenly*.
 ad, prep., *to, at, in the neighbourhood of*: for the purpose of, *with a view to, with the ger.*; *about, up to, with numbers*.
 addū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead to*.
 ādeo, adv., *so, to such a degree*.
 ādit-us, -ūs, m., *approach, entering*.
 administro, 1, *employ, manage, execute*.

admīror, 1 dep., *wonder, express surprise*.
 admis-ceo, -cui, -xtum or -stum, 2, *mingle, or mix with*.
 ad-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *commit, be guilty of*.
 ādōr-ior, -tus, 4 dep., *attack*.
 ad-sum, -fui, -esse, *be present, be at hand*.
 advent-us, -ūs, m., *arrival, approach*.
 adversārius, adj., *hostile*; subst., *enemy*.
 adversus, adj., *adverse, unfavourable*.
 aest-us, -ūs, m., *summer-heat, drought*.
 aet-as, -ātis, f., *age*.
 affēro, attūli, allātum, affer-re, *bring to, lead to*.
 af-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *affect, wound, weaken*.
 āgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *do, act, treat, transact business, lead*.
 aggē-ro, -ssi, -stum, 3, *pile up, heap up*.
 aggrē-dior, -ssus, -di, 3 dep., *approach, attack*.
 ālias, adv., *elsewhere*.
 ālibi, adv., *elsewhere*.
 ālio, adv. : alio . . . alio, *in one direction . . . in another*.
 ālius, adj., *other, another*

- alii . . . alii, some . . . others.
 allatus, *see* affero.
 allō-quor, -cūtus, -qui, 3 dep., address, speak to.
 alter, -a, -um, adj., one of two, the other of two: alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.
 altercor, 1 dep., dispute, quarrel.
 amb-o, -ae, -o, adj., both.
 āmicīti-a, -ae, f., friendship.
 āmic-us, -i, m., friend.
 ā-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, lose.
 ample-ctor, -xus, 3 dep., encircle, embrace, include.
 amplius, adv. comp., more.
 ancōr-a, -ae, f., anchor: in ancoris, at anchor.
 angustī-ae, -ārum, f., narrow place, difficulties, want.
 angustus, adj., narrow, contracted: angustissime, adv. superl., in a very narrow space.
 ānimadver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, notice, observe.
 ānīm-us, -i, m., courage.
 ann-us, -i, m., year.
 ante, adv. and prep., before.
 appārāt-us, -ūs, m., preparations, necessary equipment.
 appello, 1, call, name.
 ap-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, bring to land.
 apprōpinquo, 1, approach.
 āpud, prep., among, by the side of. With verbs of speaking, to.
 āqua, -ae, f., water.
 āquīl-a, -ae, f., eagle, the principal standard of a legion, an eagle of silver or gold with a thunderbolt in its talons surmounting a pole; *see* signum.
 āquīlīf-er, -ēri, m., standard-bearer, the chief centurion.
 āquor, 1 dep., fetch water.
 arbītri-um, -i, n., judgement, decision.
 arbitror, 1 dep., think, consider.
 arb-or, -ōris, f., a tree.
 arm-a, -orum, n. pl., arms, armour.
 ar-x, -cis, f., a citadel.
 ascribo, ascripsi, ascriptum, 3, write, or add to.
 asper, -a, -um, adj., rough, rugged.
 at, conj., but.
 atque, conj., and; *see* ac.
 attingo, attīgi, attactum, 3, touch (land).
 auctōrit-as, -ātis, f., authority, influence, weight.
 audācius, adv. comp. rather, or more boldly.
 audio, 4, hear, listen to.
 aut, conj., or: aut . . . aut, either . . . or.
 autem, conj., but, moreover.
 auxili-um, -i, n., help, assistance, resource; n. plur., auxiliary forces.
 āver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, divert, alienate, turn away.
 bello, 1, wage war, fight.

bell-um, -i, n., *war*.

bēnēfici-um, -i, n., *kindness*: beneficium fortunae, *the opportunities granted by fortune*.

bīn-i, -ae, -a, distributive adj., *two each*; but cardinal with castra.

bīrēm-is, -is, f., *a ship with two banks of oars*.

bōnus, adj., *good*.

cādāv-er, -ēris, n., *corpse, dead body*.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, 3, *happen, turn out, fall in battle*.

cālāmīt-as, -ātis, f., *a calamity, disaster*.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3, *take, capture*; with consilium, *form a plan of campaign*.

cāp-ut, -ītis, n., *head*.

castell-um, -i, n., *fort, strong military post*.

castr-a, -orum, n. plur., *camp*.

cās-us, -ūs, m., *fall, chance, events*: casu, *by chance, as it happened*.

caus-a, -ae, f., *cause, reason*: causā, *for the sake of, on account of*.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *yield, give way*.

cēlērīt-as, -ātis, f., *swiftness, rapidity*.

cēlērīter, adv., *quickly, rapidly*.

centum, num. adj., *hundred*.

centūri-o, -ōnis, m., *centurion*.

certus, adj., *fixed, certain*.

cētēr-, cētērā, cētērum, adj., *more common in plur., the rest, the others*.

char-a, -āe, f., *an unknown vegetable or root; perhaps a wild cabbage*.

circīter, adv. and prep., *about*.

circuīt-us, -ūs, m., *a circuit, a circuitous route, way round*.

circumclū-do, -si, -sum, 3, *hem in, surround*.

circūm-eo, -ii, -ītum, -ire, *march round, surround*.

circumvallo, 1, *build a rampart round, blockade*.

circum-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *surround*.

cīto, 1, *to put in quick motion*: cītāto ēquo, *at full gallop*.

cīv-is, -is, com., *citizen*.

cīvīt-as, -ātis, f., *a state*.

clam, adv. and prep., *secretly*.

class-is, -is, f., *a fleet*.

coep-i, -tus, defective, *begin*.

cōgīto, 1, *think, consider*.

cog-nosco, -nōvi, -nītum, 3, *learn, realize, know*.

cōgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *compel, collect*.

cōhor-s, -tis, f., *cohort, troop of infantry (nominally 600, usually 360 men)*.

cōhortor, 1 dep., *encourage, exhort*.

coll-is, -is, m., *hill*.

collōco, 1, *bring together, collect*.

collōqui-um, -i, n., *conversation*.

- cōlumnāri-um, -i, n., *a tax laid on cōlumnæ, pillars.*
- cōmīti-um, -i, n., *assembly; plur., elections.*
- commeāt-us, -ūs, m., *supply, provisions.*
- com-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *act, behave; w. pugnam, begin to fight.*
- commūnio, 4, *fortify on all sides.*
- commūto, 1, *change entirely.*
- compāro, 1, *prepare, recruit, raise.*
- com-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, *drive together, force.*
- compendi-um, -i, n., *profit, advantage.*
- com-pleo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2, *to man.*
- comporto, 1, *collect.*
- compōsīti-o, -ōnis, f., *agreement, terms.*
- comprēhen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *seize.*
- concur-ro, -ri, -sum, 3, *run together, charge.*
- concur-s-us, -ūs, m., *charge.*
- condū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead together, collect.*
- con-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, *bring together: se conferre, go, retire.*
- confestim, adv., *hurriedly.*
- con-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *complete, bring to an end: confectus, wearied out.*
- confi-do, -sus, 3 semi-dep., *trust in, rely on.*
- confirmo, 1, *strengthen, encourage.*
- conflicto, 1, *harass, wear out.*
- con-fūgio, -fūgi, 3, *flee for refuge.*
- con-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *hurl, throw together.*
- coniun-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *unite.*
- cōnor, 1 dep., *attempt, try.*
- conscen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *climb up, embark.*
- conservo, 1, *preserve.*
- consili-um, -i, n., *plan, counsel, council of war.*
- con-sisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3, *halt, take one's stand.*
- consōlor, 1 dep., *comfort, cheer up.*
- conspect-us, -ūs, m., *sight.*
- constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *determine.*
- cons-ul, -ūlis, m., *consul, the highest Roman magistrate (two were elected yearly).*
- consūm-o, -psi, -ptum, 3, *waste, spend, exhaust.*
- consur-go, -rexī, -rectum, 3, *rise.*
- contē-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *protect.*
- conten-do, -di, -tum, 3, *strive, march, hasten.*
- con-tīneo, -tīnuī, -tentum, 2, *confine, hold back.*
- conti-o, -ōnis, f., *assembly, a speech, especially to troops.*
- contiōnor, 1 dep., *to deliver an harangue, an address.*
- contra, adv., *on the other hand; prep., opposite to, against.*
- con-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *come together.*

cōpi-a, -ae, f., *supply, plenty* ;
 plur., *provisions, forces.*

corn-u, -ūs, n., *wing.*

cort-ex, -īcis, com., *bark, rind.*

cōtidiānus, adj., *daily.*

cōtidie, adv., *daily.*

crāt-es, -is, f., *a wicker-work
 hurdle, fascine.*

crēb-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *fre-
 quent.*

creo, I, *make, create.*

crīn-is, -is, m., *hair.*

crūdēlissime, adv., *with great
 brutality.*

cum, prep. *with*, conj., *when,
 since, although* : cum . . .
 tum, both . . . and.

cūrāti-o, -ōnis, f., *manage-
 ment, guardianship.*

cūro, I, *cure (passive, recover),
 look after, attend to, cause to
 be done.*

curs-us, -ūs, m., *course, run,
 charge.*

custōdi-a, -ae, f., *guard,
 watch.*

datum, *see do.*

de, prep., *concerning, about.*

dēcem, num. adj., *ten.*

dēcerto, I, *fight out to the end.*

dēdēc-us, -ōris, n., *disgrace,
 infamy.*

dēdīti-o, -ōnis, f., *surrender.*

dē-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *sur-
 render.*

dēfens-or, -ōris, m., *defender.*

dē-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre,
hand over, give up.

de-īcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3,
throw down.

dēinde, adv., *then, next* (ei as
 a diphthong).

dēlīgo, I, *to tie, fasten.*

dē-līgo, -lēgi -ctum, *choose,
 levy* : delecti, *picked troops.*

dēmīssus, perf. part. pass.,
low lying.

dēmonstro, I, *show, point out.*

dēnīque, adv., *finally, lastly.*

dē-posco, -pōposci, 3, *de-
 mand, seek earnestly.*

descen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *go
 down.*

dēsēr-o, -ui, -tum, 3, *aban-
 don, desert.*

dēsīdero, I, *lose.*

dē-sīno, -sīvi or -sīi, -ītum,
 3, *cease, stop.*

despēro, I, *despair of, give up
 hope of.*

desp-īcio, -exi, -ectum, 3,
despise, disparage.

dē-sum, -fui, -esse, *be wanting.*

dētrā-ho, -xi, -ctum, 3, *draw,
 or take off.*

dext-er, -ra, or -ēra, -rum or
 -ērum, adj., *right-hand.*

dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *say, ap-
 point.*

dictāt-or, -ōris, m., *dictator.*

dictātūr-a, -ae, f., *dictatorship.*

dīdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *se-
 parate, draw apart, isolate.*

dī-es, -ēi, m. or f., *day.*

dīfertus, perf. part. pass.,
crowded, stuffed with.

dīfīcīl-is, -e, adj., *difficult.*

dīlīgenter, adv., *carefully.*

dīlīgēnti-a, -ae, f., *care, in-
 dustry.*

dīmīco, I, *fight out to the end.*

dī-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *give up, let slip or drop, dis-miss, dispatch.*

dis-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *depart.*

discepto, 1, *dispute.*

dis-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *scatter.*

disper-go, -si, -sum, 3, *scatter.*

dis-pōno, pōsui, -pōsitum, 3, *draw up, set in order, post in different places.*

dis-tīneo, -tīnui, -tentum, 2, *keep apart, prevent from uniting.*

diurnus, adj., *by day.*

diversus, perf. part. pass. and adj., *opposite.*

dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1, *give.*

dōc-eo, -ui, -tum, 2, *teach.*

dōmīn-us, -i, m., *lord, master, captain (of a ship).*

dūcent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., *two hundred.*

dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead, drag out or protract.*

dum, conj., *while.*

du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two.*

duōdēcim, num. adj., *twelve.*

e, or **ex**, prep., *out of, from, on the side of.*

ēditus, perf. part. pass. fr. **ēdo**, *high, rising.*

ēdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead out.*

ef-fīcio, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, *bring about, make, make out of.*

ēgo, mei, mīhi, personal pron., *I.*

ē-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *to beach, throw out, hurl: se eicere, rush out.*

ēlic-io, -ui, -itum, 3, *draw, or entice out.*

ēnim, conj., *for.*

ēo, adv., *thither, to that place.*

ēqu-es, -ītis, m., *horseman, knight; plur., cavalry.*

ēquitāt-us, -ūs, m., *cavalry.*

ēqu-us, -i, m., *horse.*

ergo, adv., *then.*

et, conj., *and: et . . . et, both . . . and; adv., also, even.*

ētiam, adv., *also, even.*

ex, see **e**.

exact-or, -ōris, m., *collector of taxes.*

exār-esco, -ui, 3 *inceptive, become completely dry.*

ex-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *receive a charge, rescue.*

excūb-o, -ui, -itum, 1, *keep watch, be on guard.*

exerc-eo, -ui, -itum, 2, *drill, train.*

exercīt-us, -ūs, m., *army.*

ex-īgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *exact, levy.*

existīmo, 1, *think.*

expēditus, perf. part. pass., *unhindered, free from obstacles.*

ex-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, *drive out, banish.*

ex-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3, *disembark, unship.*

expugno, 1, *take by storm.*

exspecto, 1, *expect, wait for.*

extrēmus, adj. superl., *last, utmost, the end of.*

fācīl-is, -e, adj., *easy: facile as adv., easily.*

fācio, fēci, factum, 3, *do, make.*

fact-um, -i, n., *deed.*

fām-a, -ae, f., *rumour, report.*

fām-es, -is, f., *hunger.*

fān-um, -i, n., *shrine, temple.*

fasc-is, -is, m. plur., *the bundle of rods with an axe, carried before the higher magistrates.*

fauc-es, -ium, f. plur., *defile, narrow pass, narrow entrance, neck.*

fēre, adv., *nearly, about.*

fēri-ae, -ārum, f. plur., *holidays, festivals.*

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, bear, carry (*a law*); w. grāviter, *be annoyed at.*

fīd-es, -ei, f., *faith, honour, fidelity.*

fīdūci-a, -ae, f., *confidence.*

fili-us, -i, m., *a son.*

fin-is, -is, m. and f., *an end*; plur., *boundaries, territories.*

fīo, factus, fieri, happen, take place, become, be made.

fīūm-en, -īnis, n., *river.*

fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, *dig.*

fōre, *see sum.*

fortiter, adv., *bravely.*

fortūn-a, -ae, f., *fortune, lot.*

foss-a, -ae, f., *ditch, trench.*

frig-us, -ōris, n., *cold.*

frūmentārius, adj., *of corn*; w. naves, *corn-ships.*

frūment-um, -i, n., *corn, provisions.*

fūg-a, -ae, f., *flight, rout.*

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, *flee.*

fundit-or, -ōris, m., *slinger.*

fūn-is, -is, m., *rope, tow-rope.*

gēmellus, adj., *twin.*

gēn-us, -ōris, n., *kind, sort.*

gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry on, wage.*

glādi-us, -i, m., *sword.*

grāv-is, -e, adj., *severe*; gravi-or, *somewhat severe.*

grāviter, adv., *seriously, heavily*; *see fero.*

gūbernāt-or, -ōris, m., *pilot, steersman.*

hāb-eo, -ui, -itum, 2, *have*; w. contionem, *hold an assembly, make a speech.*

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrat. pron., *this.*

hiēmo, 1, *to spend the winter.*

hiem-s, -is, f., *winter.*

horde-um, -i, n., *barley.*

horre-um, -i, n., *barn, granary*; in war, *magazine.*

hortāt-us, -ūs, m., *encouragement, urging.*

hortor, 1 dep., *encourage, urge, exhort.*

hospiti-um, -i, n., *hospitality, friendship.*

host-is, -is, com., *foe, enemy.*

iācio, iēci, iactum, 3, *hurl, throw.*

iam, adv., *already, now, by this time.*

ibi, adv., *there.*

idem, eādem, idem, pron., *the same.*

idōneus, adj., *suitable, convenient.*

ign-is, -is, m., *fire*; plur., *watch-fires.*

- ignōmīni-a, -ae, f., *infamy, disgrace.*
 ignōro, 1, *be ignorant, be not aware of.*
 ill-e, -a, -ud, pron., *that.*
 impēdiment-um, -i, *hindrance; in plur., baggage.*
 impēdio, 4, *hinder, hamper, fill with obstacles.*
 im-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, *urge on, drive on, push.*
 impērāt-or, -ōris, m., *commander, general.*
 impērātōrius, adj., *belonging to a general.*
 impēri-um, -i, n., *command.*
 impēro, 1, *command, levy, requisition.*
 impēt-us, -ūs, m., *onset, charge.*
 implic-o, -avi or -ui, -atum or -itum, 1, *entangle; in p.p.p., attacked, in the grip of (disease).*
 im-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3, *place on, impose, embark.*
 in, prep. w. acc., *in, into, to; w. abl., in, upon, among.*
 inān-is, -e, adj., *empty, without a crew.*
 incautius, adv. comp., *rather carelessly, recklessly.*
 incen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *burn, set fire to.*
 in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *begin.*
 incito, 1, *urge on; w. reflexive pron., hurry, dash against.*
 incōlūmis, -e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*
 incrēdibil-is, -e, adj., *incredible.*
 inde, adv., *thence; then next, after that.*
 industri-a, -ae, f., *care, diligence.*
 ingrē-dior, -ssus, -di, 3 dep., *enter, start on.*
 inōpi-a, -ae, f., *want, need.*
 inquam, inquit, *defective, I say.*
 insign-e, -ia, n., *badge of honour, insignia of office.*
 insōlentius, adv. comp., *rather, or more presumptuously.*
 instīt-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *determine, begin, construct.*
 in-sto, -stīti, 3, *press on, attack.*
 instru-o, -xi, -ctum, 3, *draw up, especially in battle array.*
 insūl-a, -ae, f., *island.*
 intell-ēgo, -exi, -ectum, 3, *understand, realize, believe.*
 inter, prep., *between, among.*
 inter-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *cut off, intercept.*
 interclū-do, -si, -sum, 3, *cut off, blockade.*
 intērēa, adv., *meanwhile, in the meantime.*
 intēr-eo, -ii, -itum, -ire, die.
 inter-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *kill.*
 intērim, adv., *meanwhile, in the meantime.*
 intēri-or, -us, adj. comp., *inner, further inside.*
 interpello, 1, *interrupt, break in.*
 inter-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3, *place between, cause to intervene.*
 inter-sum, -fui, -esse, lie *between, be present at.*

intra, prep., *within*.

introdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3,
lead in.

introit-us, -ūs, m., *entrance*.

inūsītātus, adj., *unusual, novel*.

inūtīl-is, -e, adj., *useless*.

in-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4,
find.

ips-e, -a, -um, pron., *self*.

ir-rumpo, -rūpi, ruptum, 3,
break in.

is, ea, id, pron., *that*.

īta, adv., *so, in this way*.

ītāque, adv., *and so, therefore*.

ītem, adv., *in like manner, in
the same way*.

īt-er, -īnēris, n., *road, way,
march*.

iūbeo, iussi, iussum, 2, *com-
mand, order*.

iun-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *join,
combine*.

iūro, i, *swear*.

lāb-or, -ōris, m., *labour*.

lābōro, i, *labour, work*.

lac, lactis, n., *milk*.

lāte, adv., *widely*.

lātissimus, adj. superl., *very
wide*; w. *quam*, *as wide as
possible*.

lātītūd-o, -īnis, f., *width*.

lāt-us, -ōris, n., *side, flank*:
a *lātēre*, *on the flank*.

lātus, *see fero*.

laure-a, -ae, f., *laurel wreath,
a token of victory*.

lĕgāt-us, -i, m., *ambassador,
lieutenant or commander of a
legion*.

lĕgi-o, -ōnis, f., *a legion*,

*nominally six thousand men,
usually about three thousand
six hundred*.

lĕgionāri-us, -i, m., *a soldier
of a legion*; also an adj., *of
a legion*.

lĕgūm-en, -īnis, n., *bean*.

lĕnīt-as, -ātis, f., *clemency*.

lĕvo, i, *lighten, make easy*.

lex, lĕgis, f., *law, conditions of
a treaty*.

lĕbenter, adv., *readily, gladly*.

lĕber, -a, -um, adj., *free*.

lĕbĕrāliter, adv., *kindly, gener-
ously*.

lĕbĕro, i, *to set free*.

libr-a, -ae, f., *balance, level*:
ad libram, *on a level, to equal*.

lict-or, -ōris, m., *lictor, an
attendant on a Roman
magistrate*.

ligneus, adj., *made of wood*.

lignor, i dep., *fetch wood*.

lĭter-a, -ae, f., *a letter of the
alphabet*; plur., *a dispatch*.

lĭt-us, -ōris, n., *coast*.

lōc-us, -i, m., *a place, rank*;
plur., *loca*.

longe, adv., *far, far off*;
comp., *longius*, *rather long*.

longus, adj., *long*: *longa
navis*, *a man-of-war*.

lō-quor, -cūtus, -qui, 3 dep.,
speak.

lux, lūcis, f., *light*: *lūce
primā*, *at break of day*.

magnus, adj., *great, large*.

mandāt-um, -i, n., *order*.

mān-us, -ūs, f., *hand*; *band
(of soldiers)*.

mār·e, -is, n., *sea*.
 mārītīmus, adj., *of the sea, on the coast*.
 mātūr-esco, -ui, 3 inceptive, *become ripe*.
 maximus, adj. superl., *greatest*: maxime, adv. superl. w. quam, *as much as possible*.
 mediocr-is, -e, adj., *medium, moderate*.
 mensis, -is, m., *month*.
 mēridiānus, adj., *of mid-day, noon*.
 mēt-us, -ūs, m., *fear*.
 mihi, *see ego*.
 mil-es, -ītis, m., *soldier*.
 militār-is, -e, adj., *military*.
 mille, adj., *thousand*: milia, plur. subst., *thousands*.
 mīn-or, -us, adj. comp., *less*.
 mīn-uo, -ui, ūtum, 3, *decrease, lessen, weaken*.
 minus, *see minor*.
 moen-ia, -ium, n. plur., *town walls*.
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send, hurl*.
 mon-s, -tis, m., *mountain*.
 mōr-a, -ae, f., *delay*.
 morb-us, -i, m., *disease*.
 mōr-ior, -tuus, -i, 3 dep., *die*.
 mor-s, -tis, f., *death*.
 mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *move*.
 mox, adv., *soon, presently*.
 mūli-er, -ēris, f., *woman*.
 multitūd-o, -īnis, f., *mass, multitude, number*.
 multus, adj., *much*; plur.,

many: multum, adv., *to a great degree*.
 mūnio, 4, *fortify*.
 mūnīti-o, -ōnis, f., *fortification*.
 mūr-us, -i, m., *wall*.
 nam, conj., *for*.
 nanciscor, nactus, 3 dep., *obtain, get*.
 nātūr-a, -ae, f., *nature*.
 nause-a, -ae, f., *sea-sickness*.
 naut-a, -ae, m., *sailor*.
 nāvicŭl-a, -ae, f., *boat*.
 nāvigo, 1, *to sail*.
 nāv-is, -is, f., *ship*: longa navis, *man-of-war*; oneraria navis, *merchantman*.
 nē, conj., *lest, that . . . not, not to . . .*
 nēc, or nēque, conj., *and not, nor*: nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor*.
 nēcessārio, adv., *of necessity, unavoidably*.
 nēgo, 1, *deny, say that . . . not*.
 nēmo, nēminem, m. and f., *no one*.
 nēque, *see nec*.
 nīhil, indecl. subst., *nothing*.
 nīhilōmīnus, adv., *none the less, nevertheless*.
 nīsi, conj., *unless, if . . . not*.
 nī-tor, -sus and -xus, 3 dep., *struggle, endeavour*.
 nocturnus, adj., *by night, during the night*.
 nōl-o, -ui, -le, *be unwilling*.
 nōm-en, -īnis, n., *name, title*.
 non, adv., *not*.

nonnullus, adj., especially in plur., *some, several*.

nōnus, num. adj., *ninth*.

nos, nostri or nostrum, nobis, person. pron., *we, us*.

nost-er, -ra, -rum, possess. adj., *our*: nostri, *our soldiers*.

nōtiti-a, -ae, f., *acquaintance, knowledge*.

nōto, 1, *mark, censure, brand*.

nōvem, num. adj., *nine*.

nōvus, adj., *new, strange*.

no-x, -ctis, f., *night*.

nullus, adj., *none*.

nūmēr-us, -i, m., *a number*.

nūper, adv., *lately*.

ob, prep., *on account of*.

obdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *extend, dig in front*.

ob-icio, -iēci, iectum, 3, *place in the way, throw in one's teeth, taunt*.

obiecto, 1, *throw in one's teeth, taunt*.

obsecro, 1, *beg, beseech*.

obs-es, -īdis, c., *a hostage*.

obses i-o, -ōnis, f., *siege, blockade*.

ob-sīdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2, *besiege*.

obsīdi-o, -ōnis, f., *siege*.

obstru-o, -xi, ctum, 3, *build in front, block up*.

ob-tineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2, *hold, keep, retain*.

occāsi-o, -ōnis, f., *opportunity*.

occūpo, 1, *seize, hold*.

occur-ro, -ri, -sum, 3, *run, or hasten to meet*.

octāvus, num. adj., *eighth*.

octingenti, num. adj., *eight hundred*.

octōginta, num. adj., *eighty*.

ōd-or, -ōris, m., *smell*.

offici-um, -i, n., *duty*.

ō-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *neglect, give up*.

omn-is, -e, adj., *all, every*.

ōnērārius, adj., *of transport, of burden*: w. navis, *merchantman*.

oppīd-um, -i, n., *town*.

op-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsītum, 3, *put, or place against, or in the way, contrast, set against*.

op-prīmo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, *crush, overwhelm*.

oppugnāti-o, -ōnis, f., *siege, assault*.

oppugno, 1, *assault, storm*.

ōpus, indecl. n., *want, need of, use for*.

ōp-us, -ēris, n., *work*; plur., *military works*.

ōr-a, -ae, f., *sea-coast*.

ord-o, -īnis, m., *rank*.

ostiāri-um, -i, n., *tax on doors (ostium)*.

pābūlāti-o, -ōnis, f., *foraging*.

pābūlor, 1 dep., *forage*.

pāc-iscor, -tus, 3 dep., *bargain, agree*.

paene, adv., *nearly, almost*.

pālam, prep., *in the presence of*; adv., *openly*.

pālustr-is, -e, adj., *marshy*; n. plur. as subst., *swamps*.

pān-is, -is, m., *bread, loaf*.

- pāro**, *1*, *prepare, get ready.*
par-s, -tis, *f.*, *part, direction, side.*
parvulus, *adj.*, *very small.*
pasco, **pāvi**, **pastum**, *3*, *feed.*
pass-us, -ūs, *m.*, *pace, about five feet : mille passus = one mile ; milia passuum, miles.*
passus, *see patior.*
past-or, -ōris, *m.*, *herdsman, shepherd.*
pāt-er, -ris, *m.*, *father.*
pātienti-a, -ae, *f.*, *patience, endurance.*
pā-tior, -ssus, *3 dep.*, *allow, suffer.*
paucus, *adj.*, *generally plur.*, *few, a few.*
paulātim, *adv.*, *little by little, gradually.*
paulum, paulo, *adv.*, *a little, by a little.*
pax, pācis, *f.*, *peace.*
pēcūni-a, -ae, *f.*, *money.*
pell-is, -is, *f.*, *skin, tent.*
pello, pēpūli, pulsum, *3*, *drive, drive back, rout.*
per, *prep.*, *through, along, owing to.*
perangustus, *adj.*, *very narrow.*
percrēbr-esco, -ui, percrēb-esco, -ui, *3* *inceptive, prevail, spread.*
perdū-co, -xi, -ctum, *3*, *lead through, conduct, extend.*
per-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, *3*, *complete, end.*
perfūg-a, -ae, *m.*, *a deserter.*
pericūlosus, *adj.*, *dangerous.*
pericūl-um, -i, *n.*, *danger.*
per-mōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, *2*, *move deeply, disturb, alarm.*
permultus, *adj.*, *generally plur.*, *very much or many.*
per-pētior, -pessus, *3 dep.*, *bear, endure with patience.*
persē-quor, -cūtus, *3 dep.*, *follow, pursue.*
persuā-deo, -si, -sum, *2*, *convince, persuade.*
perterrītus, *perf. part. pass.*, *thoroughly alarmed.*
perturbo, *1*, *throw into confusion.*
per-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, *4*, *come to, arrive at.*
pēt-o, -īvi or -ii, -itum, *3*, *beg ; make for.*
pīl-um, -i, *n.*, *javelin.*
plēnus, *adj.*, *full.*
plērusque, *adj.*, *rare in sing.*, *plur.*, *very many, most.*
plūrīmus, *adj. superl.*, *most, very many.*
plus, *n. adj. comp.*, *more ; also subst. ; plur. adj.*, *more.*
plūte-us, -i, *m.*, *a movable penthouse, or protection for soldiers storming a wall.*
poīlic-eor, -ītus, *2 dep.*, *promise.*
pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, *3*, *place, set.*
pōpūl-us, -i, *m.*, *the people.*
port-a, -ae, *f.*, *gate.*
port-us, ūs, *m.*, *harbour.*
possum, pōtui, posse, *can, be able.*
post, *adv.*, *afterwards ; prep.*, *after, behind.*

postea, adv., *afterwards*.
 postridie, adv., *on the next day*.
 pōtest-as, -ātis, f., *power, opportunity*.
 praec-eps, -ipītis, adj., *headlong*.
 prae-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *instruct beforehand, advise, order*.
 praecīpīto, 1, *drive headlong; approach quickly; draw to an end*.
 praecū-do, -si, -sum, 3, *shut in the face of*.
 praedico, 1, *state publicly*.
 praedi-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *say beforehand, inform, command*.
 praefect-us, -i, m., *prefect, commander*.
 prae-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, *carry in front, display*.
 praeoccūpo, 1, *seize beforehand*.
 praesaepio, 4, *barricade*.
 praesēc-o, -ui, -tum, 1, *cut off at the end, cut off*.
 prae-sīdeo, -sēdi, 2, *guard, command*.
 praesīdi-um, -i, n., *garrison*.
 prae-sum, -fui, *to be in command of*.
 praeter, prep., *past, beyond, as well as*.
 praetērea, adv., *besides*.
 praeter-mitto, -mīsi, -mis-sum, 3, *lose, let slip*.
 praetervē-hor, -ctus, 3 dep., *sail past*.
 praet-or, -ōris, m., *a praetor, a Roman magistrate*.

prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *press, crush*.
 pren-do (contracted for prehendo), -di, -sum, 3, *grasp, seize*.
 primum, adv. superl., *at first, for the first time; w. quam, as soon as possible*.
 primus, adj. superl., *first*.
 pristinus, adj., *former, early, of old times*.
 prius, adv. comp., *before, sooner*.
 prius-quam, conj., *before that, before*.
 privātus, perf. part. pass. and adj., *private*.
 pro, prep., *in return for, for, instead of*.
 pro-curro, -cūcurri or -curri, -cursum, 3, *run forward*.
 prōd-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -īre, *come, go forth*.
 prodū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead on, induce*.
 proeli-um, -i, n., *battle; w. committere, to join battle*.
 pro-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, *bring out or forward, extend*.
 prof-īciscor, -ectus, 3 dep., *start, set out*.
 pro-fūgio, -fūgi, *run away, flee*.
 progrē-dior, -ssus, 3 dep., *advance*.
 prohib-eo, -ui, -itum, 2, *prevent, keep off, keep out of*.
 pro-īcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *fling down, throw forward*.
 pro-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, *drive, rout*.

prōpēro, 1, *hurry, hasten.*

prōpōsīt-um, -i, n., *proposal, plan.*

propter, prep., *on account of.*

prōtīnus, adv., *at once, directly.*

prōvinci-a, -ae, f., *province.*

proxīmus, adj. superl., *next, nearest.*

pu-er, -ōri, m., *boy, son.*

pugn-a, -ae, f., *battle.*

pugno, 1, *fight.*

pūte-us, -i, m., *well.*

pūto, 1, *think.*

quadri-rēm-is, -is, f., *ship with four banks of oars, quadrireme.*

quam, adv., *than*; w. superlatives, *as . . . as possible.*

quartus, num. adj., *fourth.*

quattuor, num. adj., *four.*

-quē, conj., *and*; **-que** . . . *et*, both . . . *and*, and . . . *and.*

qui, quae, quod, relat., *who, which, what.*

quicumque, pron. relat., *who-soever.*

quidam, indef. pron., *a certain man.*

quiētus, adj., *quiet, peaceful, calm*; **quiētissime**, adv. superl., *very quietly.*

quindēcim, num. adj., *fifteen.*

quingenti, num. adj., *five hundred.*

quini, distributive adj., *five each*; but w. *castra*, *five*; see *bini.*

quinque, num. adj., *five.*

quis, quid, interrog., *who? what?*

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, interrog., *who, what pray?*

quisque, pron., *each.*

quōque, conj., *also.*

rād-ix, -icis, f., *root.*

rāti-o, -ōnis, f., *kind, sort, means.*

re-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *receive, welcome*; **se recipere**, *retire.*

rēcūsatio, -ōnis, f., *refusal.*

rēcūso, 1, *refuse, reject.*

red-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *give back, return.*

rēd-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, -īre, *return, devolve on.*

redū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead back.*

re-fēro, rettūli, -lātum, -ferre, *bring back, relate.*

re-fūgio, -fūgi, 3, *flee back, escape.*

rēgi-o, -ōnis, f., *region, district.*

rēgius, adj., *royal.*

regn-um, -i, n., *kingdom.*

re-linquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3, *leave, abandon*; passive imperson., *his only remaining course was to . . .*

reliquus, adj., *remaining*; plur., *the rest.*

rēmēdi-um, -i, n., *cure, remedy.*

rēm-ex, -īgis, m., *rower.*

re-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *send back, relax.*

remulc-um, -i, n., *tow-rope.*

rēnōvo, *i*, *renew*.
 rēpentinus, *adj.*, *sudden*.
 rēp-ērio, reppēri, -ertum,
 4, *find, devise*.
 re-primo, -pressi, -pressum,
 3, *check, restrain, keep back*.
 res, rēi, *f.*, *thing, matter, cir-*
 cumstance.
 respon-deo, -di, -sum, 2,
 answer.
 restit-uo, -ui, ūtum, 3, *re-*
 store, give back.
 rever-tor, -sus, 3 *dep.*, *re-*
 turn.
 revōco, *i*, *recall*.
 rex, rēgis, *m.*, *king*.
 rūp-a, -ae, *f.*, *bank*.
 rursus, *adv.*, *back, again*.

sāgitt-a, -ae, *f.*, *arrow*.
 sāl-um, -i, *n.*, *sea, sea-voyage*.
 sāl-us, -ūtis, *f.*, *safety, health*.
 sālūto, *i*, *greet, hail*.
 sātis, *sufficient, enough*.
 satus, *see sero*.
 sax-um, -i, *n.*, *rock*.
 scāl-a, -ae, *f.*, *scaling-ladder*.
 scaph-a, -ae, *f.*, *light boat*.
 scio, 4, *know*.
 scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *write*.
 scūtūl-a, -ae, *f.*, *roller*.
 se, or sese, sui, sibi, *reflex*.
 pron., *himself, herself, them-*
 selves.
 sēcundus, *adj.*, *second, favour-*
 able.
 sed, *conj.*, *but*.
 semper, *adv.*, *always*.
 senti-a, -ae, *f.*, *opinion,*
 decision, meaning, intention.

sentin-a, -ae, *f.*, *bilge-water in*
 a ship.
 sēpāratim, *adv.*, *apart, separ-*
 ately.
 septem, *num. adj.*, *seven*.
 sē-quor, -cūtus, 3 *dep.*,
 follow.
 serm-o, -ōnis, *m.*, *talk, con-*
 versation.
 sēro, sēvi, -sātum, 3, *sow*.
 servio, 4, *serve, consult, have*
 a care for.
 serv-us, -i, *m.*, *slave*.
 sese, *see se*.
 sēvērius, *adv. comp.*, *rather*
 harshly, sternly.
 sexāginta, *num. adj.*, *sixty*.
 sexcenti, *num. adj.*, *six hun-*
 dred.
 sibi, *see se*.
 sic, *adv.*, *so, in this way*.
 sicut, sicuti, *adv.*, *as, just as*.
 signif-er, -ēri, *m.*, *standard-*
 bearer.
 sign-um, -i, *n.*, *sign, signal,*
 standard of a cohort.
 silenti-um, -i, *n.*, *silence*.
 similitūd-o, -īnis, *f.*, *likeness,*
 similarity.
 simul, *adv.*, *at the same time*.
 simus, *see sum*.
 sine, *prep.*, *without*.
 singulār-is, -e, *adj.*, *excep-*
 tional, singular.
 sītus, *perf. part. pass.*, *placed,*
 situated, lying.
 sīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, *position*.
 sōl-eo, -itus, 2 *semi-deponent,*
 be accustomed to.
 sol-vo, -vi, -ūtum, 3, *pay,*
 loose, weigh (anchor), set sail.

sör-or, -ōris, f., *sister*.

spāti-um, -i, n., *space, distance, interval of time*.

spēro, i, *hope*.

spes, spēi, f., *hope*.

stāti-o, -ōnis, f., *outpost, sentry; anchorage, roadstead*.

stāt-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *determine, resolve*.

strēnue, adv., *energetically*.

stri-ngo, -nxi, -ctum, 3, *draw, unsheathe*.

sub, prep. w. acc., *motion under*; w. abl., *rest under*.

sub-īcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *place, throw under, make subject to*.

sūbito, adv., *suddenly*.

sublatum, *see tollo*.

sublēvo, i, *lighten, mitigate*.

sublīc-a, -ae, f., *stake, pile*.

submer-go, -si, -sum, 3, *sink*.

subsē-quor, -cūtus, 3 dep., *follow, pursue*.

sum, fui, esse, fōre or fūtūrum esse, *be*; sim, pres. subj.

summ-a, -ae, f., *sum-total, main part, chief part*.

summus, adj. superl., *highest, greatest*.

sūper, prep. w. acc., *motion above*; w. abl., *rest above*.

supra, adv., *above, also as prep., see super*.

sus-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *undertake, undergo*.

sustento, i, *support, endure, put up with, make enduring*.

sus-tīneo, -tīnuī, -tentum, 2, *sustain, endure, hold out*.

sustuli, *see tollo*.

suus, possess. pron., *his, her, its, their own*.

taet-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *rotten, putrid*.

tāmen, conj., *nevertheless, yet*.

tandem, adv., *at length*.

tantus, adj., *so much, so great*.

tardius, adv. comp., *rather, or more slowly*.

tē-go, -xi, -ctum, 2, *cover, protect*.

tēl-um, -i, n., *dart, weapon*.

tempest-as, -ātis, f., *weather, storm*.

tempto, i, *try, make an attempt, attack*.

temp-us, -ōris, n., *time*.

tēn-eo, -ui, -tum, 2, *hold, keep*.

terg-um, -i, n., *back: tergum dare, terga vertere, flee; a tergo, in the rear*.

terr-a, -ae, f., *earth, country, land*.

terr-or, -ōris, m., *fear, alarm*.

tertius, num. adj., *third*.

tīmeo, 2, *fear*.

tīm-or, -ōris, m., *fear*.

tīr-o, -ōnis, m., *a recruit*.

tōlēro, i, *endure, bear, keep alive*.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, 3, *raise, carry, remove, have on board*.

torment-um, -i, n., *military engine*.

tot, indecl. num., *so many*.

tōtus, adj., *whole*.

trā-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *hand over, deliver*.

trādū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead across.*

trans, prep., *across.*

transcen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *overstep, climb over.*

trans-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -ire, *cross.*

transporto, 1, *convey across, transport.*

tres, tria, trium, num. adj., *three.*

tribūn-us, -i, m., *tribune; w. militum, military tribune.*

trib-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *give, bestow.*

trīginta, num. adj., *thirty.*

trirēm-is, -is, f., *a vessel with three banks of oars; a trireme.*

tūb-a, -ae, f., *trumpet.*

tu-eor, -itus, 2 dep., *guard, defend.*

tūli, *see fero.*

tum, adv., *then: cum . . . tum, both . . . and.*

tūmult-us, -ūs, m., *confusion, tumult.*

tūmūl-us, -i, m., *mound, burial mound.*

turpiter, adv., *disgracefully.*

turr-is, is, f., *tower.*

ūbi, adv. and conj., *where, when.*

ullus, indefn. adj., *any.*

undēcim, num. adj., *eleven.*

ūnīversus, adj., *whole, entire; universi, in a body.*

unus, num. adj., *one, alone.*

urb-s, -is, f., *city.*

ūs-us, -ūs, m., *use, experience.*

ut, or ūti, conj., *in order that, so that, when; adv., as.*

uterque, utraque, utrumque, pron., *each, both.*

uti, *see ut.*

ūtor, ūsus, 3 dep., *use, enjoy.*

vāco, 1, *be free from.*

vād-um, -i, n., *shallow, ford.*

vāleo, 2, *be well, be strong, be strong in.*

vālētūd-o, -inis, f., *health, good health.*

vall-is, -is, f., *valley.*

vall-um, -i, n., *rampart.*

vect-is, -is, m., *lever.*

vectūr-a, -ae, f., *freight-money, transport, conveyance.*

vēniō, vēni, ventum, 4, *come.*

vent-us, -i, m., *wind.*

vēro, conj., *but.*

versor, 1, dep., *occupy oneself, be engaged.*

ver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, *turn.*

vētērān-us, -i, m., *a veteran; also adj., veteran.*

vict-or, -ōris, m., *conqueror; also adj., victorious.*

video, vidi, vīsum, 2, *see; vīdeor, seem.*

vīgīl-i-a, -ae, f., *a watch; plur., sentries, sentry-duty.*

vīginti, num. adj., *twenty.*

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *defeat, conquer.*

vires, *see vis.*

virt-us, -ūtis, f., *bravery, virtue.*

vis, vim, vi, f., *quantity, force, violence; plur., vires, strength.*

vīt-a, -ae, f., *life.*

vīti-um, -i, n., *evil, incon-
venience* (as of dirty water
and smell).

vī-vo, -xi, -ctum, 3, *live,
live on.*

vīvus, adj., *alive.*

vōlo, vōlui, velle, *wish, be
willing.*

vōlunt-as, -ātis, f., *wish.*

vox, vōcis, f., *voice, word ;
plur., remarks.*

vulgo, adv., *commonly, openly.*

vuln-us, -ēris, n., *wound.*

VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

Achāia, a Roman province in
the north of the Pelopon-
nese.

Achillas, prefect of Ptolemy,
employed to kill Pom-
pey.

Mānius Ācilius Glabrio,
officer of Caesar, defeated
at Oricum by Pompey the
younger.

Aegyptius, adj., of Egypt, a
Roman province, favour-
ably inclined to Pompey.

Ālexandria, capital of Egypt,
where Caesar heard of
Pompey's death.

Antōniānus, adj., of An-
tonius.

Marcus Antōnius, friend
and officer of Caesar, in
command at Brundisium ;
commanded left wing at
Pharsalia. Later a trium-
vir ; defeated by Octavian
at Actium ; killed himself
in Egypt.

Āpollōnia, a town on the
Illyrian coast.

Āpollōniātes, the inhabi-
tants of Apollonia.

Apsus, a river of Illyricum,
flows into the Adriatic.

Āsia, the Roman province
of Asia Minor, favourable
to Pompey.

Auster, the south wind.

Marcus Calpurnius Bībŭlus,
consul with Caesar 59 B.C.,
commander of Pompeian
fleet against Caesar ; died
48 B.C.

Brundisium, a fine harbour
in Calabria, on east coast
of Italy, used by Pompey
and Caesar for crossing to
Greece.

Gaius Iŭlius Caesar, consul
59 B.C., and 48 B.C. ; defeated
Pompey in the struggle for
supremacy at Pharsalia ;
is assassinated 44 B.C.

Quintus Fŭsius Cālēnus,
officer of Caesar, in com-
mand of the transport

vessels and troopships at Brundisium. He was consul 47 B.C.

Cilicia, province in the south of Asia Minor, where Pompey raised forces.

Clēōpātra, at war with her brother, king of Egypt. Later queen of Egypt and lover of Antony.

Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman general defeated at Carrhae, 53 B.C., by the Parthians; a member of the triumvirate with Pompey and Caesar.

Ōtācilius Crassus, a prefect of Pompey, captured one of Caesar's ships.

Dīāna, the chief goddess at Ephesus, identified with Artēmis.

Dōmītiūs Calvinus, consul 53 B.C., fought on Caesar's side at Pharsalia.

Dyrrāchium, a town on the Illyrian coast, where Caesar long besieged Pompey, but finally raised the siege.

Ēphēsīus, *adj.*, of Ephesus.

Ēphēsus, an important Ionian town, formerly on the coast of Asia Minor.

Ēpirus, a region south of Illyricum, on the shore of the Adriatic; Caesar transferred the war from Epirus to Thessaly.

Galli, *see* Germani.

Germāni, Gābīnius, a Pompeian, had left some Gallic and German cavalry as a bodyguard to Ptolemy; these troops joined Pompey.

Ītālia, the long peninsula south of the Alps, for the possession of which the civil war between Pompey and Caesar broke out.

Ītālicus, *adj.*, of Italy.

Titus Lābiēnus, originally one of Caesar's chief officers; in 49 B.C. he deserted to Pompey and fought against Caesar in the Civil War and was killed at Munda.

Lārīsa, a town in Thessaly on the Pēnēus, to which the defeated Pompeians retired after Pharsalia.

Lātināe fēriāe, an annual festival to Jūpiter of Lātium (the district round Rome) dating from the days of the kings of Rome.

Marcus Aemilius Lēpīdus, nominated Caesardictator; later he became one of the second triumvirate with Octavian and Antony.

Lūcius Scribōnius Lībo, friend and naval officer of Pompey, was employed as an agent for making peace; he harassed the Caesarians

- with his fleet at Brundisium.
- Lissus**, a seaport in Illyricum.
- Macēdōnia**, a region north of Thessaly, which had become a Roman province; Pompey drew some recruits from it.
- Massilia**, a strong town in southern Gaul in the possession of Caesar.
- Nymphaeum**, a harbour on the coast of Illyricum.
- Marcus Octāvius**, a naval officer of Pompey; after Pharsalia he fled to Africa.
- Oricum**, sea town in Epirus, attacked by Pompey the younger when he destroyed part of Caesar's fleet in the harbour of the town.
- Pēlūsium**, an Egyptian town near the Nile mouth; the scene of Pompey's murder.
- Pētra**, a lofty point near Dyrrachium, fortified by Pompey.
- Pompeiani**, the army and adherents of Pompey.
- Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus**, after a distinguished career in the service of the State was partly forced by his party into civil war in order to compass the fall of Caesar. After a tedious campaign he was defeated at Pharsalia, and murdered at Pelusium by order of the Egyptian ministers 48 B.C.
- Gnaeus Pompeius**, son of Pompey the Great, a successful commander of the Egyptian fleet in the Civil War; later was defeated by Caesar at Munda, and killed 45 B.C.
- Ptōlēmaeus XII**, king of Egypt, at war with his sister Cleopatra at the time of Pompey's murder, 48 B.C.
- Rōma**, the capital of Italy on the Tiber; originally a kingdom, then a republic until 31 B.C., lastly an empire.
- Rōmāni**, the inhabitants and citizens of Rome; later the name included members of the empire.
- Sālōnae**, a harbour-town on the Dalmatian coast, attacked in vain by the Pompeians under Octavius.
- Quintus Caecilius Scipio**, a bitter opponent of Caesar; a poor general; he commanded the centre at Pharsalia. Later he was defeated at Thapsus 46 B.C., and killed soon after.
- Lūcius Septimius**, a former

military tribune of Pompey; later one of his murderers.

Publius Servilius, consul with Caesar in 48 B.C.; a distinguished general; one of Caesar's opponents.

Lūcius Stābērius, the Pompeian commander of Apollonia.

Sýria, formed by Pompey into a Roman province, including a large part of western Asia; chiefly favourable to Pompey.

Thessālia, a Roman province south of Macedonia, a recruiting district for Pompey; later the scene of his defeat at Pharsalia.

Publius Vātinius, an officer of Caesar and selected by him to convey offers of peace to Pompey on the Apsus.

Vibullius Rūfus, a staunch friend of Pompey; a peace commissioner on the Apsus.

ENGLISH EXERCISES

As these exercises are closely connected with the divisions of the Latin translation of the same number, continual reference should be made to the corresponding piece of Latin, as similar constructions will be frequently found in both, and some assistance may be gained by comparing the two. The sections in the rules at the head of the exercises refer to Allen's *Latin Grammar*. The rules must in all cases be learnt thoroughly preparatory to attempting the exercises. Words linked by hyphens are to be translated by a single Latin word. (The exercises are divided into classes *A*, *B*; *A* being easier, *B* slightly harder.)

I

RULES. The Three ConCORDS, § 95. (1) The finite verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. (2) The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. (3) The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause, §§ 222-229. §§ 96, 97. The copulative verbs take the same case after them as before them. § 98. Nouns in apposition must be in the same case. § 99. Transitive verbs usually govern an object in the accusative.

- A. 1. Caesar was dictator.
2. Lepidus the praetor named Caesar dictator.
3. Caesar leaves Gaul.
4. He leads-away many soldiers.

5. He leaves-behind a few legions.
 6. Caesar is soon appointed consul.
- B.* 1. The new consul prepared an army.
2. The army, which was prepared, soon set-out.
 3. The city Rome was left.
 4. Many soldiers left the city Rome.
 5. Caesar had not many ships.
 6. The ships, which he had, were not large.

II

RULES. § 120. Place where is put in the abl. without a preposition, sometimes *in* is used. If the place is a town or small island the locative case is used, § 104. § 103. Place whence is expressed by *ab* or *ex*, except in the case of the names of towns or small islands when the preposition is omitted. § 102. Place whither is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accus., unless the place is a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted. § 60. In questions *-ne* (attached to the first word) asks a question. *num* expects the answer 'no', *nonne*, the answer 'yes'.

- A.* 1. A large fleet was collected from Asia.
2. Where did Pompey raise troops?
3. He had one veteran legion, which came from Cilicia.
4. He brought his legions to-Apollonia.
5. Caesar will cross the sea to Greece.
6. Will not Pompey prevent Caesar?

- B.* 1. Did Caesar cross from Italy to Greece?
2. His legions were conveyed from-Brundisium to-Dyrrachium.
 3. Where did Pompey winter?
 4. Pompey placed his winter-quarters at-Apollonia and in many towns.

5. His fleet was stationed on-the-coast.
6. A great quantity of provisions were collected in Greece.

III

RULES. *L. G.* § 273. After verbs *to wish, begin, be able, resolve, &c.*, the infin. is added to complete the sense: this is the prolative infin. § 101. Duration of time (time how long) is put in the accus. Point of time (time when) is put in the ablative.

- A. 1. The general decides to cross the sea.
 2. Will he be able to convey his legions to Greece?
 3. The army begins to set-out at-night.
 4. The ships sailed many days.
 5. Caesar wished to start from-Brundisium.
 6. The troops remained two months at-Brundisium.
- B. 1. The fleet came to-Dyrrachium.
 2. On the same day the soldiers were disembarked from-the-ships.
 3. Caesar decided to send-back the fleet.
 4. The enemy met the ships and took many,
 5. the rest escaped to the harbour,
 6. and remained many months at-Brundisium.

IV

RULES. § 120. The instrument with which a thing is done is put in the ablat. § 121 (*m*). The agent by whom a thing is done is expressed by *a, ab* with ablat. The manner in which a thing is done is put in the ablat. The cause of a thing being done is put in the ablat. § 16 (*n*). *With* is translated by *cum* with the abl. if the noun denotes a living thing, otherwise the abl. alone is used.

A. 1. The general fortified the hill with-towers.
 2. The hill, which was strong by-nature, was attacked by the enemy.

3. At midday he determined to attack.
4. The general advanced with a large army.
5. The soldiers stormed the town by-artillery.
6. They killed many with-the-sword (use the plural).

B. 1. The soldiers prepared artillery by-which the town was taken.

2. The townspeople were killed with their wives by the soldiers.

3. The rest began to flee to the gates.

4. They resisted the enemy there with-swords and spears for-many hours.

5. The forces of Octavius retired to-Dyrrachium because-of the winter.

6. Dyrrachium was fortified by them with-a-trench, which was broad and deep.

V

RULES. § 291. When *him, her, it, them; his, hers, its, theirs* refer to the subject of the sentence, *se, suus* must be used. When *him, her, it, them* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *is, ille*. When *his, hers, its, theirs* do not refer to the subject of the sentence use *eius, illius, eorum, illorum*. *Ipse* meaning '-self' is a demonstrative adj. and agrees with the noun. *Se* meaning '-self' is a reflexive pronoun.

- A. 1. The townspeople surrendered themselves.
2. The townspeople determined to surrender him.
3. The soldiers sent their booty to-Rome.
4. The general feared their anger.

5. Did not the soldiers kill his ambassadors ?
6. They attacked their-own friends.

B. 1. The women themselves sent their children from the town.

2. They decided to perish by-their-own hands.
3. Did the son kill his father with-his-own hand ?
4. He could not restrain his-own-men.
5. They could not resist his attack.
6. The soldiers slew their general with his-own sword.

VI

RULES. *L. G.* § 116. The dative is used to translate 'to' (except when it means motion), § 117, and 'for' (except when it stands for phrases such as 'on account of', 'on behalf of'). § 198 (*e*). Use the subjunctive to express wishes. § 378. Use the subjunctive with *ne* to express negative commands or requests in the first and third persons. With second person use *noli*, *nolite* with *infin.*

- A.* 1. Let us put-an-end-to the delay.
2. Let all men bravely resist the enemy.
3. Do not flee : do not desert your post.
4. Let the fleet guard the coast.
5. Let no soldier leave the camp.
6. Let the harbour be guarded by-the-ships.

- B.* 1. The sea is dangerous for-Caesar.
2. Caesar crossed with his legions to-Dyrrachium.
3. A tent was pitched by the soldiers for-Caesar.
4. Bibulus wished to fulfil his duty.
5. Let all men imitate Bibulus.
6. Let no-one avoid his duty.

VII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 113, 199 (a). When 'that', 'to' means 'in order that', 'in order to', translate by *ut* with the (§ 146) subjunctive. *Ne* is used to translate 'not to', 'lest', 'in order that . . . not'. This signifies a purpose. § 199 (b). When 'that' means 'so that', translate by *ut* with the subjunctive, but use (§ 146) *ut . . . non* to render 'so that . . . not'. This signifies a result or consequence. Learn very carefully § 148, the sequence of tenses: primary tenses must follow primary and historic must follow historic.

- A. 1. Caesar sent troops to take the town.
2. The soldiers will hasten to protect the camp.
3. The army is so-great that it will defeat the enemy.
4. The legions were so (*t.im*) tired that they could not march.

5. All the townspeople came to beg for peace.
6. They begged Caesar not to burn the town.

B. 1. Caesar was so merciful that he did not burn the town.

2. The troops are so brave that we praise them.
3. The enemy were so cowardly that we did not fear them.
4. Resist bravely lest you be captured.
5. We resisted so bravely that the enemy fled.
6. Caesar put him to death lest he should betray the camp.

VIII

RULES. This section is devoted to the final and consecutive sentences. The rules of Ex. VII should be carefully re-read.

- A. 1. He sent two triremes to cut-off the enemy.
2. Our troops pursued so quickly that the enemy could not escape.
3. They fled in-order-not to be killed.
4. We ceased the siege in-order-not to be cut-off.
5. Let us mount the hill to see the enemy.
6. Let us not mount the hill lest we may be seen by the enemy.

B. 1. He was so (*tam*) brave that he determined to remain.

2. Caesar marched to-Brundisium to cross the sea.
3. Pompey fled from-Brundisium to avoid Caesar.
4. The two armies crossed to-Dyrrachium.
5. At-Dyrrachium Caesar tried to defeat Pompey.
6. Pompey fortified his camp so cleverly that Caesar could not capture it.

IX

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 112, 211. The acc. and infin. is used after verbs of *saying, perceiving, knowing, thinking*, and similar verbs. The subject of the dependent clause is put in the accus., and the verb of the dependent clause is put in the infin., the verb of the main clause remains the same. 'He says that the army has come.—*Dicit* ('he says', main verb) *exercitum* ('that the army', subject of dependent clause in accus.) *venisse* ('has come', the verb of the dependent clause in infin.). The verbs retain the same tense in the infin. The word 'that' is often omitted in English.

- A. 1. Caesar said that the enemy was coming.
2. All men knew that danger was-at-hand.
3. They say the messengers are true.
4. I think the troops will come.

5. We perceived that death was-at-hand.
6. He said the ships were coming.
- B. 1. The soldiers thought that the enemy would yield.
2. He said the camp had been taken.
3. The messenger announced that the enemy had been defeated.
4. They said the wind was favourable.
5. Caesar thought the troops were sluggish.
6. Caesar said that opportunities were being lost daily.

X

RULES. *L. G.* § 381. After verbs of *hoping*, *promising*, *threatening* the future infin. is always used, and the subject of the dependent clause must be expressed. 'He hopes to come,' i.e. 'he hopes that he will come,' *sperat se venturum esse*. § 211. 'I deny' and 'I say that . . . not' are both translated by *nego*. Never use *dico . . . non*.

- A. 1. Caesar hoped that the ships would soon come.
2. He promised that reinforcements should come.
3. He himself hoped to come.
4. The messengers denied that this (plur.) was true.
5. The general promised to give them (dat.) corn.
6. The soldiers said that they would not yield.
- B. 1. The pilot promised to beach the ship.
2. The soldiers hoped to escape.
3. They defended themselves so bravely that they did escape.
4. The recruits said that they would yield.
5. The veterans said that the recruits were not brave.
6. Caesar said the veterans spoke truly (true things).

XI

RULES. *L. G.* § 291. In simple sentences *se* refers to the subject of its own clause. In indirect statement (or accus. and infin.) if the subject of the dependent clause is the same as that of the main clause *se* must be used (the same rule applies to *suus*), otherwise *eum*, *eos* (for the possessive *eius*, *eorum*) must be used to translate *him*, *them*, &c. 'He replied that he had not given the book to them, but they to him.' *Ille respondit non se iis sed eos sibi librum dedisse.*

- A. 1. He loved his son.
2. He killed himself with-his-own hand.
3. They killed him with his sword.
4. He said he did not fear death.
5. He knew that they were telling him (dat.) the truth (true things).
6. They said their land was oppressed by-his cruelty.
- B. 1. The townspeople said they had no corn.
2. They thought that they could not avoid his cruelty.
3. He promised to help them (dat.).
4. They said that his money was no good (use *prodesse*) to-them.
5. They said that he had destroyed them.
6. He replied that he had not destroyed them, but that their-own folly had.

XII

RULES. *L. G.* § 302 and § 317. Deponent and semi-deponent verbs have perfect participles with an active meaning, 'locutus', 'having spoken' = 'when he had spoken.' These agree as adj. with their subst. Transitive verbs have perfect participles with a passive meaning, *amatus*, 'having been loved,' agreeing with their subst. as an adj., see

especially § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them,' i.e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls,' *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed,' i.e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed,' *Galli victi occidebantur*.

- A. 1. Having spoken these words he went-away.
2. Having returned (*regredior*) to-Rome they remained there.
3. The garrisons having been withdrawn retired.
4. Acilius having been appointed general fortified the town.
5. A ship having been sunk protected the harbour.
6. The general having encouraged his soldiers led them on.

B. 1. He manned with soldiers a ship (having been) joined to the (having been) sunk one.

2. These ships having been prepared impeded the enemy (dat.).
3. But the enemy having attacked bravely won a victory.
4. They burnt the (having been) captured ships.
5. Other captured ships they dragged-away.
6. Our-men having been disheartened retired.

XIII

RULES. *L. G.* § 302. When there is no deponent verb and an active verb is used, *quum* with the subjunctive (pluperf. if the principal verb is in an historic tense, perf. if the principal verb is in a primary tense) is used to express a

perf. part. 'Having done this he went away,' *quum haec fecisset abiit*. *quum* = since, and has a causal force, § 144.

- A. 1. Having heard this news Pompey approached.
2. Having embarked his-men in boats he attacked the enemy.
3. When they had defeated the enemy they took the ship.
4. At the same time other troops having come charged.
5. The enemy having seen this retired.
6. Pompey having entered the harbour took many ships.
- B. 1. Pompey burnt many ships fastened to the land.
2. Having returned to their friends the Pompeians announced the victory.
3. The soldiers having heard this were glad.
4. The general having encouraged his soldiers dismissed them.
5. The Caesarians having been defeated were disheartened.
6. The general consoled his disheartened troops.

XIV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required in the previous exercises. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them,' i.e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls,' *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed,' i.e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed,' *Galli victi occidebantur*.

RULES. *L. G.* § 123. When the participle cannot be brought into agreement with either subject or object to the

verb, use the ablative absolute construction, which is formed by a noun in the ablative with the participle in agreement. 'The horse being killed, I will go away,' *equo occiso, abibo*: again, if there is no deponent perf. part. this construction should be used, 'having heard this news, he went away,' *his auditis abiit*. For different phrases in English which should be translated into abl. abs. in Latin read carefully § 262, and compare § 302.

- A. 1. Caesar having collected his forces set-out.
2. Pompey having fortified a camp awaited the enemy.
3. The corn being consumed the soldiers were foraging.
4. Pompey having sent-out officers established barns.
5. When the barns were established the officers returned.

6. The Pompeians having prepared the provision-supply remained in the camp.

B. 1. Caesar also was-in-despair when his provisions were consumed.

2. For no corn came from Italy, since the coast was guarded by the Pompeians.

3. The Pompeian fleet guarded the sea (abl. abs.) and Caesar was cut-off.

4. As Brundisium was blockaded no ships left the port.

5. Hearing this news (use neut. of *hic*) Caesar wrote angrily (an angry dispatch).

6. When the dispatch was received ships at-last set-out.

XV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. In this exercise which refers to Exercises XII, XIII, XIV (the rules for these must be re-read), the participle passive, the perf. part. deponent, the abl. abs.,

and *quum* with subjunctive must be used at discretion. First see whether there is a deponent part. which may be used, or try the participial construction, if neither are possible use the abl. abs. ; and lastly, but only if necessary, use *quum*.

A. 1. On hearing (use a past part.) this Caesar formed his designs.

2. He built a rampart (part.) and cut Pompey off.

3. Then exhorting (past part.) his-men he determined to besiege the camp.

4. And-so as foraging was impossible (use *prohibeo*) the cavalry of the enemy was useless.

5. Pompey had collected his provisions at-Dyrrachium (part.) and wished to remain there.

6. He formed and carried-out new plans.

B. 1. By building (past part.) many forts he increased his camp.

2. And so he enclosed a large space (part.) and foraged within his camp.

3. By sowing (past) much corn he-was-able to feed his baggage-animals.

4. Also Pompey built and garrisoned many towers.

5. Soldiers were placed (part.) in these towers and they-guarded the rampart.

6. When these designs were formed (part.) frequent battles were caused.

XVI

RULES. *L. G.* § 301. Verbs of commanding (except *iubeo* which takes infin.), advising, persuading, begging, allowing (except *sino* which takes infin.) take the subjunctive with *ut* in positive, *ne* in negative sentences. 'I advise you to do this,' *te moneo ut hoc facias*: 'I ordered you not to do this,'

tibi imperavi ne hoc faceres. Read up § 148 and observe the sequence of tenses as in Ex. VII. For the cases after these verbs see § 118.

A. 1. Caesar orders his-men to advance.

2. They begged him not to expose himself to-the-enemy.

3. He ordered the slingers to advance with the legions.

4. The officers urged the slingers not to retire.

5. Our-men allowed the Pompeians to charge.

6. But they did not permit them to enter the camp.

B. 1. Our soldiers advised the Pompeians to flee lest they should be killed.

2. When the enemy were repulsed Caesar ordered his troops to retire.

3. The officers persuaded their men to obey.

4. They begged that they might pursue the enemy.

5. Caesar did not allow them to leave the camp.

6. He ordered them to remain there quietly.

XVII

RULES. *L. G.* § 60. Again read rules for interrogatives, § 292 for double interrog. § 387. After verbs of *fearing*, *ut* or *ne non* with subjunctive in negative sentences, *ne* in positive sentences. 'I fear that he will not come,' *timeo ut veniat*, *timeo ne non veniat*. 'I feared that he would come,' *timebam ne veniret*. Remember the sequence of tenses, § 148.

A. 1. Caesar feared that his provisions would be all consumed.

2. He was afraid that his-men would be in sore straits.

3. The soldiers feared that their general would not remain there.

4. They begged him not to fear that they would not endure this.

5. They only (*tantum*) feared that Pompey might escape.

6. Do you, Caesar, fear that we are cowardly?

B. 1. Did their general fear a revolt or not?

2. Can we endure hunger or can we not?

3. Can we let Pompey slip out of our hands?

4. Was Caesar timid or bold?

5. On hearing this Caesar did not fear that his-men would desert him.

6. He only feared that hunger would lessen their hope.

XVIII

RULES. *L. G.* § 283. Instead of *ut*, the relative *qui* may be used to express a purpose (*quo* being used in place of *ut* if the subordinate clause contains a comparative, § 365). The relative may be subject or object to its verb. See Ex. I. 'He sends ambassadors to (= who may) ask for peace,' *Mittit legatos qui (= ut) pacem petant*. 'He has few men to send.' *Paucos habet quos mittat*. § 257. After comparatives 'than' is translated by *quam*, in which case the moods and cases that follow must be the same as in the sentence that precedes, or the abl. of comparison, § 121 (c), may be used, but only when the things compared are in the nomin. or accus. *Caesar maior Pompeio, Caesar maior quam Pompeius, ferunt eum maiorem Pompeio, ferunt eum maiorem quam Pompeium*. With other cases *quam* must be used. *Facilius est mihi quam tibi* (not *te* without *quam*). *Pompei exercitus maior erat quam Caesaris* (not *Caesare* without *quam*).

A. 1. Caesar sent spies to learn the plans of Pompey.

2. Soldiers were sent-out to forage.

3. They went-out by-night in-order-to forage more easily.

4. Corn was dearer than meat in Caesar's camp.

5. Hunger is worse than danger.

6. Caesar's troops blocked the streams that the Pompeians might suffer worse-things than hunger.

B. 1. More soldiers died of-hunger than of-wounds.

2. Caesar never built greater fortifications than these.

3. He built ramparts (sing.) longer than Pompey's in-order-to cut him off the more surely.

4. Who ever heard of (*de* with abl.) braver soldiers than Caesar's?

5. Fortune was kinder to-Caesar than to-Pompey.

6. Caesar showed that he was a better general than Pompey.

XIX

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 140-142. The word 'must' is translated in the passive voice by the gerundive, and may be followed by the agent in the dat. (if the verb is one that governs the dat. *ab* is used with the abl.), 'we must go,' *nobis eundum est*, i.e. 'it must be gone by us.' If in English there is an object to the verb, 'we must defeat the enemy,' the sentence is turned, *hostes nobis vincendi sunt*, but after verbs that take the dat. the gerundive is used impersonally with the dat., 'we must help the wretched,' *miseris a nobis subveniendum est*.

A. 1. War must be avoided.

2. We must avoid the enemy.

3. No soldier must flee.

4. Forces must be sent, and provisions supplied.

5. At-night we must guard the camp.

6. Fires must be made and sentries posted.

- B.* 1. All brave soldiers must resist (dat.) the enemy.
 2. The standard must be protected with-great care.
 3. Never must a legion lose its eagle.
 4. The standard-bearer said that the eagle must be kept-safe.
 5. The soldiers said that it (the eagle) must not be abandoned.
 6. Caesar said that no soldier must leave his post.

XX

RULES. *L. G.* § 135. The gerunds are the cases of the infin. The accus. gerund is used after prep. 'born to rule', *natus ad regendum*: the genit. 'desirous of ruling', *cupidus regendi*: dat. 'devoted to ruling', *deditus regendo*: abl. used as abl. of manner or with a prep. 'he was worn out by ruling', *fessus erat regendo*. When the gerund is in the genit. or abl. it may govern a case, *hostem vincendi causa*, 'for the sake of . . .', *hostem fugando vicit*, 'he won by routing the foe.' § 279. But when the gerund governs an object, it is more usual to put the noun into the case of the gerund, and to use the gerundive agreeing in gender, number and case with the noun. *natus ad regendos populos*: *cupidus regendi populi*: *deditus regendis populis*, §§ 138, 139 and 279.

- A.* 1. The soldiers were desirous of-defeating Pompey.
 2. Caesar was eager for-fighting.
 3. Pompey refrained from-joining battle.
 4. By-fleeing the Caesarians nearly lost their standards.
 5. Soldiers are levied to fight, not to flee.
 6. By-fighting many soldiers gained booty.
- B.* 1. For-the-sake of-ending the rout Caesar caught a standard-bearer.
 2. To protect the standards he ordered them to halt.

3. After this battle by-sending dispatches Pompey won-over many states.

4. He wrote these things in order to injure Caesar.

5 Through hearing this news (these things) many towns deserted Caesar.

6. Caesar devoted himself to strengthening his troops.

XXI

RULES. *L. G.* § 200 (*b*). Indirect questions (which include very many that do not appear at first sight to be questions at all) may follow verbs of *asking, knowing, ignorance, considering, doubt, telling, &c.*, the verb of the subordinate clause always being in the subjunctive. 'It is uncertain what he is doing,' *incertum est quid agat*. 'I did not know when you were coming,' *nesciebam quando venires*. 'Tell me whether you will be present or not.' *Dic mihi utrum adfuturus sis annon*. See list of interrog. §§ 60 (*f*), 292-294. For the future subjunctive use the periphrastic conjugation, § 73. 'I do not know whether he will come,' *nescio num venturus sit*.

A. 1. Caesar wondered whether he would be conqueror.

2. He wondered whether Fortune would be kind to him.

3. He asked the soldiers why they were disheartened.

4. He asked if they had always been unsuccessful.

5. The soldiers did-not-know what to answer.

6. Let us consider what ought-to-be-done.

B. 1. Caesar wondered whether Pompey could be deceived or not.

2. And so he determined to learn what plans he had.

3. It was doubtful whether Pompey wished to fight.

4. The soldiers wondered why Pompey was unwilling to fight.
5. They were doubtful whether he trusted them,
6. or whether he feared the fortune of war.

XXII

RULES. *L. G.* § 132. After impersonal verbs the construction used is the accus. and infin. (*libet, licet, liquet* take the dat.). See list, §§ 78, 79. For various examples see §§ 269-272. 'I ought to do this,' *me haec facere oportet*, i. e. 'it is right that I should do this.' 'I may do this,' i. e. 'it is permitted to me to do this,' *mihi licet haec facere*. Many impersonal verbs take acc. of person and genit. of thing.

- A. 1. We ought to think about the battle.
2. The enemy are weary of-the-war.
3. It is clear that fortune helps us.
4. We ought not to lose the opportunity.
5. Let no man pity the enemy.
6. We must not spare the Pompeians.

B. 1. The Pompeians said that they were weary of-the-delay.

2. They said they ought to fight at-once.
3. Pompey said that they might now join battle.
4. All said that they did not repent of-this decision.
5. They said that it was clear that Caesar was weaker than they.
6. Labienus also said that they could now defeat Caesar.

XXIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 200, 201. In *Oratio obliqua* (1) simple statements of *Oratio recta* are put into the infin.: 'he has gone away,' *abiit*; 'he said he had gone away,' *dixit se*

abaisse; (2) questions of second person are put into subjunctive, of first and third into the infin. with acc. of subject; (3) command is put into the subjunctive; (4) all subordinate clauses are put into the subjunctive.

- A. 1. It is reported that the two armies are approaching.
2. They asked who began the battle.
3. Men say that Caesar's soldiers charged.
4. It is reported that when Caesar's soldiers approached they halted.
5. They say that Caesar had ordered this in order that they should attack with-unimpaired strength.
6. The Caesarians say that Pompey's cavalry was more numerous than theirs.

- B. 1. Pompey cried out why were they fleeing.
2. He said let them resist the enemy again.
3. He said he would defend the camp.
4. He said all who wished could flee.
5. He learnt that the Caesarians were attacking the camp.
6. They told him that the legions which he had led were destroyed.

XXIV

The following are easy exercises for recapitulation. Try to think out in each sentence what rule must be applied.

- A. 1. Caesar urged his-men to use their opportunity.
2. Great was the opportunity for-gaining booty.
3. Pompey left the camp and fled to-Larisa.
4. From-Larisa he set-out to the sea.
5. Caesar also soon setting-out (past) pursued him.
6. Fortune was kinder to-Caesar than to-Pompey.

B. 1. Caesar ordered the Pompeians to lay-down their arms.

2. When this was done he sent officers to collect the arms.

3. He then promised he would spare them.

4. He said he would not kill them.

5. He hoped to trust them and that they would be loyal to-him.

6. He then dismissed them and ordered a few-men to pursue Pompey with him (*secum*).

XXV

Recapitulatory exercises.

A. 1. Pompey reached Egypt: the ship bore him to Pelusium.

2. He who had been great was now more wretched than a slave.

3. He knew that the troops which he had were useless.

4. He was weary of-war.

5. He wished-for peace: he knew that he must yield.

6. He hoped to find help in Egypt.

B. 1. The king promised to help Pompey.

2. His ministers sent men to kill Pompey.

3. These men desirous of-carrying-out the design spoke in a friendly way (friendly things).

4. Pompey was deceived and approached.

5. They killed him after he had disembarked.

6. Caesar pitied Pompey, thinking (part.) that he had been a great man but unfortunate.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

The grammar must be used in conjunction with the vocabulary for declining nouns and adjectives and for conjugating regular verbs.

Proper names are taken from the text and are to be found in the Proper Name vocabulary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| abandon, re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3. | artillery, torment-a, -orum, neut. plur. |
| able, be, possum, pōtui, posse. | ask, rogo, 1. |
| advance, pro-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep. | at, ad <i>with</i> acc. (sometimes in). |
| advise, mōneo, 2. | at last, tandem. |
| afraid, be, timeo, 2. | at once, statim. |
| after, post. <i>with</i> accus. | attack, impēt-us, -ūs, m. |
| again, itērum. | attack, to, oppugno 1 (of a place), ag-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep. (in general sense). |
| all, omn-is, -e. | avoid, vīto, 1. |
| allow, per-mitto, -mīsi, -mis-sum, 3 (dat.). | await, măn-eo, -si, -sum, 2. |
| also, ētiam. | |
| always, semper. | baggage-animal, iūment-um, -i, n. |
| ambassador, legāt-us, -i, m. | barn, horre-um, -i, n. |
| and, et, que (suffixed to the word to which it belongs). | battle, pugn-a, -ae, f., proeli-um, -i, n. |
| anger, ir-a, -ae, f. | battle, to join, mănūs con-sēr-o, -ui, -rtum, 3. |
| angry, irāt-us, -a, -um. | be, sum, fui, esse. |
| announce, refero, rettūli, relātum. | be at-hand, adsum, adfui, adesse. |
| answer, respon-deo, -di, -sum, 2. | beach, to, in terram e-icio, iēcī, -iectum, 3. |
| appoint, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3. | bear, fero, tūli, lātum. |
| approach, apprōpinquo, 1. | |
| arms, arm-a, -orum, neut. plur. | |
| army, exercit-us, -ūs, m. | |

- because of, propter (acc.).
 beg for, pet-o, īvi or -ii, -itum, 3.
 begin, in-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.
 besiege, ob-sīdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2.
 betray, pro-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3.
 better, mēli-or, -us.
 block, ob-struo, -struxi, -structum, 3.
 blockade, ob-sīdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2.
 boat, scāph-a, -ae, f.
 bold, aud-ax, -ācis.
 booty, praed-a, -ae, f.
 brave, fort-is, -e.
 bravely, fortīter.
 bring, fero, tūli, lātum.
 broad, lāt-us, -a, -um.
 build (of walls), dū-eo, -xi, -ctum, 3; generally fācio, fēci, factum, 3.
 burn, incen-do, -di, -sum, 3.
 but, sed.
 by, a, ab, *with* abl
 camp, castr-a, -orum, neut. plur.
 can, possum, pōtui, posse.
 capture, capio, cēpi, captum, 3.
 care, cūr-a, -ae, f.
 carry out, per-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3.
 catch, prehen-do, -di, -sum, 3.
 cavalry, ēquītes (plur. of eques, horseman).
 caused, to be, fio, factus sum, fieri.
 cease, di-mitto, -misi, -misum, 3.
 charge, impētum facio, fēci, factum, 3.
 children, libēr-i, -orum, m. plur.
 city, urb-s, -is, f.
 clear, it is, liquet, 2 impers.
 cleverly, prudenter.
 coast, lit-us, -ōris, n.
 collect, col-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, compāro, 1.
 come, vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.
 conquer, vinco, vīci, victum, 3.
 conqueror, vict-or, -ōris, m.
 consider, delībero, 1.
 console, consōlor, 1 dep.
 consul, cons-ul, -ūlis, m.
 consume, consum-o, -psi, -ptum, 3.
 convey, trans-veho, -vexi, -vectum, 3.
 corn, frument-um, -i, n.
 cowardly, ignāv-us, -a, -um.
 cross, trans-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum.
 cruelty, crūdēlit-as, -ātis, f.
 cry out, exclāmo, 1.
 cut off, inter-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.
 daily, cotidie.
 danger, pericūl-um, -i, n.
 dangerous, pericūlos-us, -a, -um.
 day, di-es, -ēi, m.
 dear, cār-us, -a, -um.
 death, mor-s, -tis, f.
 death, put to, caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3.

deceive, de-cĭpio, -cĕpi, -cep-
tum, 3.

decide, constĭt-uo, -ui, -ū-
tum, 3.

decision, consili-um, -i, n.

deep, alt-us, -a, -um.

defeat, vinco, vĭci, victum, 3.

defend, defen-do, -di, -sum,
3.

delay, mōr-a, -ae, f.

deny, nĕgo, 1.

desert, desĕr-o, -ui, -tum, 3,
relinquo, -lĭqui, -lĭctum, 3.

design, consili-um, -i, n.

desirous, cŭpĭd-us, -a, -um
(gen.).

despair, be in, despĕro, 1.

destroy, dĕl-eo, -ĕvi, -ĕtum,
2, per-do, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3.

determine, constĭt-uo, -ui,
-ūtum, 3.

devote myself to, me dĕ-do,
-dĭdi, -dĭtum (dat.).

dictator, dictāt-or, -ōris, m.

die of, per-eo, -ii, -ĭtum
(with abl.).

disembark, intrans., e-grĕ-
dior, -gressus, 3 dep. trans.,
ex-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum.

disheartened, delect-us, -a,
-um.

dismiss, di-mitto, -mĭsi,
-missum, 3.

dispatch, liter-ae, -arum, f.
plur.

do, facio, fĕci, factum, 3.

doubtful, dŭbi-us, -a, -um.

doubtful, to be, dŭbĭto, 1.

drag away, ab-dŭco, -duxi,
-ductum, 3.

duty, offici-um, -i, n.

eager for, cŭpĭd-us, -a, -um
(gen.).

eagle, āquĭl-a, -ae, f.

easily, fācilĭter.

embark, to, im-pōno, -pōsui,
-pōsitum, 3 (*with in and*
acc.).

enclose, am-plector, -plexus,
3 dep.

encourage, adhortor, 1 dep.

end to, put an, tollo, sustŭli,
sublātum, 3.

endure, per-fĕro, -tŭli, -lā-
tum.

enemy, host-is, -is, c., gener-
ally used in plur.

enter, in-eo, -ĭvi or -ii, -ĭtum.

escape, ef-fŭgio, -fŭgi, -fŭgi-
tum, 3.

establish, constĭt-uo, -ui,
-ūtum, 3.

ever, unquam.

exhort, hortor, 1 dep.

expose myself to, me offero,
oblŭli, oblātum.

fasten, delĭgo, 1 (often fol-
lowed by ad *with acc.*).

father, pāt-er, -ris, m.

favourable, secund-us, -a,
-um.

fear, tĭm-eo, -ui, 2.

feed, pasco, pāvĭ, pastum, 3.

few, pauc-i, -ae, -a, plur.

fight, pugno, 1.

find, rĕpĕrio, reppĕri, reper-
tum, 4.

fire, ign-is, -is, m.

flee, fŭgio, fŭgi, fŭgitum, 3.

fleet, class-is, -is, f.

folly, stultĭti-a, -ae, f.

for, *nam*.
 forage, *pābŭlor*, 1 dep.
 forces, *cōpi-ae*, -arum, f. plur.
 form, *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3.
 fort, *castell-um*, -i, n.
 fortification, *mūnīti-o*, -ōnis, f.
 fortify, *mūn-io*, -i-vi, -itum, 4.
 Fortune, *Fortūn-a*, -ae, f.
 frequent, *crēb-er*, -ra, -rum.
 friend, *amic-us*, -i, m.
 friendly, *benign-us*, -a, -um.
 from, a, ab (abl.); (= out of),
 e, ex (abl.).
 fulfil, *per-ficio*, -fēci, -fec-
 tum, 3.

gain, *ad-ipiscor*, -eptus, 3 dep.
 garrison, *praesīdi-um*, -i, n.
 garrison, to, *praesīdiis fir-*
mo, 1.
 gate, *port-a*, -ae, f.
 general, *dux*, *dūcis*, m.
 give, do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, 1.
 glad, to be, *gaudeo*, *gavisus*
sum, 2 semi-dep.
 good, to be of, *pro-sum*, -fui,
 -desse (dat.).
 go away, *ab-eo*, -i-vi or -ii,
 -itum.
 go out, *ex-eo*, -i-vi or -ii, -itum.
 great, *magn-us*, -a, -um.
 great, so, *tant-us*, -a, -um.
 guard, *custōd-io*, -i-vi, -itum, 4.

halt, *con-sisto*, -stīti, -stī-
 tum, 3.
 hand, *mān-us*, -ūs, f.
 hand, be at, *adsum*, *ad fui*,
adesse.
 harbour, *port-us*, -ūs, m.

hasten, *festino*, 1.
 have, *hābeo*, 2.
 hear (of), to, *audio*, 4 (de,
with abl.).
 help, *auxili-um*, -i, n.
 help, to, *sub-vēnio*, -vēni,
 -ventum, 4 (dat.), *ad-iūvo*,
 -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 (acc.).
 hill, *coll-is*, -is, m.
 his, *su-us*, -a, -um (reflexive);
 or *eius*.
 hope, *sp-es*, -ēi, f.
 hope, to, *spēro*, 1.
 hour, *hōr-a*, -ae, f.
 hunger, *fām-es*, -is, f.

if, *si*: *sometimes num or*
utrum.
 imitate, *imitor*, 1 dep.
 impede, *ob-sto*, -stīti, -stā-
 tum, 1 (dat.).
 in, in, *with acc.* of motion,
with abl. of rest.
 increase, *au-geo*, -xi, -ctum, 2.
 injure, *nōceo*, 2 (dat.).
 its, *su-us*, -a, -um (reflexive);
eius.

join, *coniun-go*, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 join battle, *mānūs conser-o*,
 -ui, -tum, 3.

keep safe, *conservo*, 1.
 kill, *occī-do*, -di, -sum, 3.
 kind, *bēnēvōl-us*, -a, -um;
 comp. *bēnēvōlenti-or*, -us
 (*with dat.*).
 know, *scio*, 4.
 know, not, *nescio*, 4.

land, *patri-a*, -ae, f.

large, magn-us, -a, -um.
 last, at, tandem.
 lay down, de-pōno, -pōsui,
 -pōsitum, 3.
 lead, dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 lead away, abdū-co, -xi,
 -ctum, 3.
 learn, cog-nosco, -nōvi, -nī-
 tum, 3.
 leave, ex-eo, -īvi or -ii,
 -itum (*with* abl.).
 leave behind, re-linquo, -lī-
 qui, -lictum, 3.
 legion, lēgi-o, -ōnis, f.
 lessen, min-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.
 lest, nē.
 let slip, e-mitto, -mīsi, -mis-
 sum, 3.
 long, long-us, -a, -um.
 lose (an opportunity), prae-
 ter-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3,
 a-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3.
 loyal, fidēl-is, -e (*with* dat.).
 love, āmo, 1.

make, facio, fēci, factum, 3.
 man, hōm-o, -īnis, c. his
 men, often su-i, -ōrum,
 m. plur.
 man, to, compl-eo, -ēvi,
 ētum, 2.
 many, mult-i, -ae, -a, plur.
 march, to, iter facio, fēci,
 factum; conten-do, -di,
 -tum, 3.
 meat, cār-o, -nis, f.
 meet, occur-ro, -rī, -sum, 3.
 merciful, clēmen-s, -tis.
 messenger, nunti-us, -i, m.
 midday, mērīdi-es, -ēi, m.
 minister, adiūt-or, -ōris, m.

money, pēcūni-a, -ae, f.
 month, mens-is, -is, m.
 mount, ascen-do, -di, -sum, 3.
 much, mult-us, -a, -um.
 name, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.
 nature, nātūr-a, -ae, f.
 nearly, fere.
 never, numquam.
 new, nōv-us, -a, -um.
 news, nunti-us, -i, m.
 night, no-x, -ctis, f.; by or at
 night, noctu.
 no, null-us, -a, -um.
 no one, nēm-o, nullius (as
 genit. of nēmo).
 not, non.
 not know, nescio, 4.
 now, nunc.
 numerous, more, plūr-es, -a,
 plur.

obey, pāreo, 2 (dat.).
 officer, lēgāt-us, -i, m.
 on, in (*with* abl.); (= along),
 praeter (*with* acc.).
 at once, stātīm.
 one, un-us, -a, -um.
 only, tantum.
 opportunity, occāsi-o, -ōnis, f.
 oppress, op-prīmo, -pressi,
 -pressum, 3.
 order, iūbeo, iussi, iussum,
 2 (acc.), impēro, 1 (dat.).
 in order to, ut; in order
 not to, nē.
 other, ali-us, -a, -um.
 own, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive),
 ipsius, ipsorum.
 ought, oportet, 2 (impers.),
 or gerundive construction

our, nost-er, -ra, -rum ; our
men, nostri.

peace, pax, pācis, f.
perceive, intell-ēgo, -exi,
-ectum, 3.

perish, pēr-eo, -ii, -ītum.

permit, per-mitto, -mīsi,
-missum, 3 (dat.).

permitted, it is, līcet, 2
(impers. *with* dat.).

persuade, persuā-deo, -si,
-sum, 2 (dat.).

pilot, gūbernāt-or, -ōris, m.

pitch, pōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3.

pity, I, me mīs-ēret, 2 (im-
pers.) *with* genit. of object.

place, pōno, pōsui, pōsītum, 3.

plan, consīli-um, -i, n.

port, port-us, -ūs, m.

post, stāti-o, -ōnis, f.

post, to, lōco, I, or pōno,
pōsui, pōsītum, 3.

praetor, praet-or, -ōris, m.

praise, laudo, I.

prepare, pār-o, I, instru-o,
-xi, -ctum, 3.

prevent, prohibeo, 2.

promise, pro-mitto, -mīsi,
-missum, 3.

protect, defen-do, -di, -sum, 3.

provisions, provision sup-
ply, commeāt-us, -ūs ; use
the plur.

pursue, sē-quer, -cūtus, 3 dep.
put an end to, tollo, sustūli,
sublātum, 3.

put to death, caedo, cēcīdi,
caesum, 3.

quantity, vis, vim, vi, f.

quickly, cēlērīter.
quietly, quiete.

raise (= levy), compāro, I.

rampart, vall-um, -i, n.

reach, per-vēnio, -vēni,
-ventum, 4, *with* ad (acc.).

receive, ac-cipio, -cēpi, -cep-
tum, 3.

recruit, tīr-o, -ōnis, m.

refrain from, abs-tīneo,
-tīnui, -tentum (*with* abl.).

reinforcements, subsidi-a,
-ōrum, n. plur.

remain, măn-eo, -si, -sum, 2.

repent, I, me paenītet, 2 (im-
pers. *with* genit. of object).

report, nuntio, I.

repulse, propulso, I.

resist, repugno, I (dat.).

rest, the, cētēr-i, -ae, -a,
plur. ; rēliq-u-s, -a, -um.

restrain, re-prīmo, -pressi,
-pressum, 3.

retire, I, me refēro, rettūli,
relātum ; cēdo, cessi, ces-
sum, 3.

return, rēd-eo, -ii, -ītum ;

re-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.

revolt, sēditi-o, -ōnis, f.

rout, fūg-a, -ae, f.

safe, keep, conservo, I.

sail, nāvīgo, I.

sake of, for the, causā (*with*
genit.).

same, īdem, eādem, īdem.

say, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

say . . . not, nēgo, I.

sea, mār-e, -is, n.

see, vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.

self, *ips-e*, -a, -um.
 send, *mitto*, *mīsi*, *missum*, 3.
 send back, *re-mitto*, -*mīsi*,
 -*missum*, 3.
 send out, *e-mitto*, -*mīsi*,
 -*missum*, 3.
 sentry, *vīg-il*, -*ilis*, m.
 set out, *pro-ficiscor*, -*fectus*,
 3 dep.
 show, *praebeo*, 2, *with* re-
 flexive.
 ship, *nāv-is*, -is, f.
 siege, *obsidi-o*, -*ōnis*, f.
 sink, *submer-gō*, -*si*, -*sum*, 3.
 slave, *serv-us*, -i, m.
 slay, *occī-do*, -*di*, -*sum*, 3.
 slinger, *fundit-or*, -*ōris*,
 slip, to let, *e-mitto*, -*mīsi*,
 -*missum*, 3.
 sluggish, *ignāv-us*, -a, -um.
 so, *tam*.
 so, and, *itaque*.
 so great, *tant-us*, -a, -um.
 soldier, *mīl-es*, -*itis*, m.: plur.
 often *cōpi-ae*, -*arum*, f.
 son, *fili-us*, -i, m.
 soon, *mox*.
 sore straits, *see* straits.
 sow, *sēro*, *sēvi*, *sātum*, 3.
 spare, *parco*, *parsi* or *peperci*,
parsum or *parcītum*, 3
 (*with* dat.).
 speak, *dī-co*, -*xi*, -*ctum*, 3,
lō-quer, -*cūtus*, 3 dep.
 spear, *hast-a*, -*ae*, f.
 spy, *speculāt-or*, -*ōris*, m.
 standard, *sign-um*, -i, n.
 standard-bearer, *signif-er*,
 -*ēri*, m.; *aquilif-er*, -*ēri*, m.
 start, *pro-ficiscor*, -*fectus*,
 3 dep.

state, *civīt-as*, -*ātis*, f.
 station, *dis-pōno*, -*pōsui*,
 -*pōsitum*, 3.
 storm (a place), *expugno*, 1.
 straits, sore, *summ-ae an-*
gusti-ae, -*ārum* -*ārum*,
 f. plur.
 stream, *flūm-en*, -*inis*, n.
 strength, *vīr-es*, -*ium*, f.
 plur.
 strengthen, *firmo*, 1.
 strong (of a position), *mūnīt-*
us, -a, -um.
 suffer, *patior*, *passus*, 3 dep.
 supply, *suppedito*, 1.
 surely, *certe*.
 surrender, transitive *dē-do*,
 -*dīdi*, -*dītum*, 3; (= in-
 trans., *me dēdo*).
 sword, *glādi-us*, -i, m.
 take, *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3.
 tell, *dī-co*, -*xi*, -*ctum*, 3.
 tent, *tābernācul-um*, -i, n.
 than, *quam*.
 that, *ut*; so that . . . not,
ut . . . non; in order that
 . . . not, *nē*.
 their, theirs, *su-us*, -a, -um,
 reflexive: *eōrum*.
 then, *deinde*.
 there, *ibi*.
 think, *arbitror*, 1 dep.
 this, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*.
 timid, *tīmīd-us*, -a, -um.
 tired, *fess-us*, -a, -um.
 to, *ad*, in (acc.); but often =
 in order to, which *see*.
 tower, *turr-is*, -is, f., *castell-*
um, -i, n.
 town, *oppīd-um*, -i, n.

- townspeople, oppidān-i, (impers. *with* genit. of ob-
 -ōrum, m. plur. ject).
 trench, foss-a, -ae, f. when, cum.
 trireme, trirēm-is, -is, f. where, ubi.
 troops, cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur. whether, num, utrum.
 true, vēr-us, -a, -um. which, who, qui, quae,
 trust, confī-do, -sus, 3 semi- quod.
 dep. (dat.). why, cur.
 try, cōnor, 1 dep. wife, mūli-er, -ēris, f.
 two, du-o, -ae, -o. win (a victory), reportō, 1.
 win over, concilio, 1.
 unfortunate, infel-ix, -icis. wind, vent-us, -i, m.
 unimpaired, intēg-er, -ra, winter, hiem-s, -is, f.
 -rum. winter, to, hiēmo, 1.
 unsuccessful, infel-ix, -icis. winter-quarters, hibern-a,
 unwilling, to be, nōlo, nōlui, -ōrum, n. plur.
 nolle. wish, vōlo, vōlui, velle.
 urge, suā-deo, -si, -sum (*with* wish for, opto, 1 (acc.).
dat. and ut). with, cum (*with* abl.).
 use, ū-tor, -sus, 3 dep. (abl.). withdraw, dedū-co, -xi,
 useless, inūtil-is, -e. -ctum, 3.
 within, intra (acc.).
 veteran, vētērān-us, -a, -um. woman, mūli-er, -ēris, f.
 veterans, vētērān-i, -ōrum. wonder, mīror, 1 dep.
 m. plur. worse, pēi-or, -us.
 victory, victōri-a, -ae, f. wound, vuln-us, -ēris, n.
 war, bell-um, -i, n. wretched, mīs-er, -ēra, -ērum.
 watch, custōd-io, -īvi, -ītum, write, scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3.
 4. yield, cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
 weaker, infirmi-or, -us. your, tu-us, -a, -um ; vest-er,
 weary of, I am, me taedet, 2 -ra, -rum.

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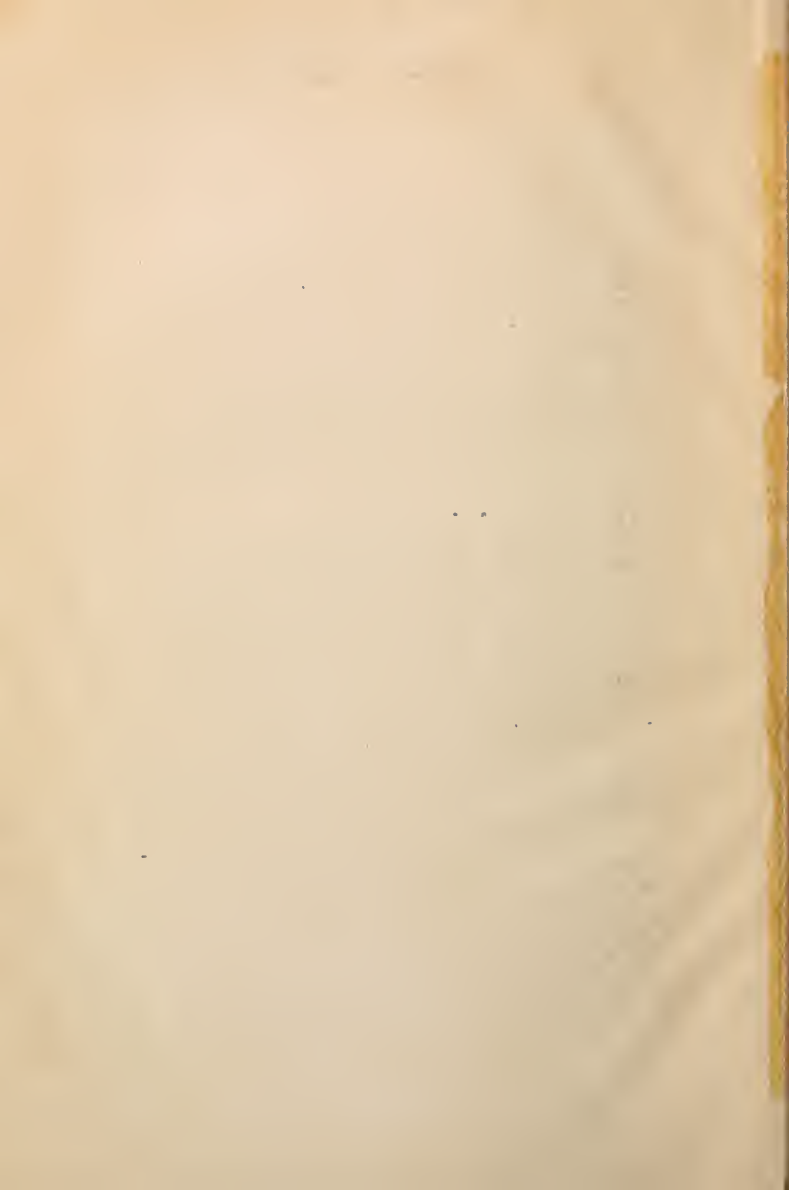
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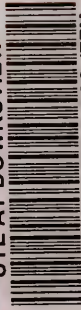
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